BRISTOL
IS BUCKS COUNTY'S
METROPOLIS

The Bucks County Gazette.

THE GAZETTE
Is the Leading Paper of
BRISTOL

VOL. XXIII. BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1896. NO. 37

JUST WHISTLE.

When times are bad an folks are sad
An gloomy day by day
Jest try your best at lookin glad
An whistle 'em away.

Don't mind how troubles bristle;
Jest take a rose or thistle.
Hold your own
An change your tone
An whistle, whistle, whistle!

A song is worth a world o' sighs.
When red the lightnings play,
Look for the rainbow in the skies
An whistle 'em away.

Don't mind how troubles bristle;
The rose comes with the thistle.
Hold your own
An change your tone
An whistle, whistle, whistle!

Each day comes with a life that's new
A strange, continued story,
But still beneath a band o' blue
The world rolls on to glory.

Don't mind how troubles bristle;
Jest take a rose or thistle.
Hold your own
An change your tone
An whistle, whistle, whistle!
—Atlanta Constitution

The Weather.

The New York Herald weather forecast for to-morrow: Fair weather and abnormally high temperature will prevail, with fresh southerly winds, and on Saturday fair to partly cloudy weather, becoming cooler, and followed in the lake region by rain

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Delaware shad continue to be scarce.

- The season for trout, black bass and pike opened on the 15th inst.

- The steamer Pokanoket will begin running for the season about the first of May.

- The Christian Endeavorers cleared at their bazaar at Wood Street A. M. E. church, $18.

- Victor J. Bradley, of New York City, Superintendent of the Second Division of the Railway Mail Service, is in Bristol today

- At the entertainment of the Helping Hand Society of the Presbyterian Church, on last Thursday evening, about $50 was cleared.

—The very first Strawberry Festival in this vicinity will be given on Saturday evening, April 25th, in the Tullytown M. E. Church.

— Joseph E. White, of Washington, D. C., General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, was in Bristol on Tuesday, on official business.

—Willis A. Osman, U. S. Naval apprentice on the United States Cruiser "Alliance," was off the coast of Florida at Key West, when last heard from.

—On last Friday the store and other property of J. Wesley Wright was sold at Sheriff's Sale to Theodore G. Hood, of Philadelphia, for $5,000.

—Within a month over fifty bicycles came to Bristol, by express alone. There are sixteen agents in Bristol representing twice that many different makes of wheels.

—The Newtown, Langhorne and Bristol Passenger Railway Company have secured the right of way, with but two or three exceptions, for their road between Langhorne and Bristol.

—On next Monday evening the debate and oratorical contest for a laurel wreath will take place at the Baptist Church. Preceding the debate a musical and literary programme has been arranged.

—A Five O'clock Tea will be given on Saturday, April 18th next, by classes No. 7 and 4, of the Bristol Baptist Sunday School, at the home of Mrs. Force, No. 311 Market street Tea from 5 to 8 p. m., tickets 10 cents.

—Invitations have been issued by the Helping Hand Society of the Presbyterian Church, to be present at the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the church, to be held on Monday evening, April 27th, at eight o clock.

—While in the far west heavy snow storms impede travel, and high winds play havoc with buildings, here the days are as warm and serene as in June, summer clothing is donned, and people are already grumbling on account of the heat.

—The Methodist Church will hereafter be known as "Pythian Hall," that name being selected by the Order. Work has commenced upon remodeling the interior and will be finished about the middle of June, when a public demonstration will be given.

—List of letters remaining in Bristol post-office, April 16th, 1896: Mrs. Simpson H. Belle, Miss Pearle Brooks, Rev. Wm. G. Funk, Ben. Johnson, Edw. T. Matlack, D. C. Muncey, Randolph Skinner, Rev. W. M. Townsend, Mosowio Tyler, Fred Wolf.

—The W. C. T. U. will have an entertainment in the lecture room of the Presbyterian Church, Friday evening, April 17th. There will be an address by Miss Agnes Woodman, of the George School, instrumental and vocal music. Cake and lemonade for sale. All are cordially invited.

—In the Common Pleas Court last Monday, John C. Stuckert, Esq., was appointed examiner in William Bevan vs. Mary E. Bevan, sub. sur divorce. Howard I. James, Esq., was appointed auditor to distribute $782.35 remaining in the hands of John C. Stuckert, assignee of John S. Bunting.

—The Neshaminy Grove boarding house, at Bridgewater, belonging to Henry L. Gaw's estate, was destroyed by fire last Saturday. It was a large frame building, containing some sixty rooms and was formerly a place of popular resort. It was untenanted for some time previous to its destruction. The loss is about $4500. The fire is supposed to be the work of tramps.

—On Sunday, the 26th inst. the Presbyterian church will celebrate, with appropriate services, its fiftieth anniversary. Of former pastors but three are living, who will be present and participate in the exercises. In the morning the Rev. Dr. J. H. M. Knox, of Baltimore, M. D., will deliver an historical sermon. In the evening Rev. Jacob Weidman, of Clifton Heights, Pa., will address the congregation, his subject being "Reminiscences," and the Rev. Henry F. Lee, of Philadelphia, will follow with an address upon "The Mission of our Church." There will also be volunteer addresses, limited in time to five minutes each, from those who desire to make any remarks. Special music has also been prepared which will add to the interest of the occasion.

Council Proceedings.

The regular monthly meeting of Council was held on last Monday evening. Those present were: R. C. Foster, President, and Messrs. Diehl, Evans, Fetrow, Milnor, Moss, McCarry, Seall, Smith, Scott, Whitely and Wright.

The Finance Committee recommended the appointment of L. C. Wettling, as custodian of the town clock.

The Police Committee reported one arrest made during the month and 678 tramps lodged in the station house. The committee recommended the appointment of Charles Saxton as Chief of Police.

Chief of Police Saxton reported collections of $10.50 on tax warrants for taxes assessed in the year 1894.

On motion the Finance Committe were instructed to see that the final reports from constables on tax warrants be made at the next meeting of Council.

On motion L. C. Wettling was made custodian of the town clock.

On motion the recommendation of the Police Committee of Charles Saxton for Chief of Police was approved.

A petition from the America Hose, Hook and Ladder Co., for an increase in their appropriation from $300 to $350 was referred to the Fire Committee.

A petition from the Good Will Hose Company for an increase in their appropriation from $50 to $150 was referred to the Fire Committee.

A petition from the Second Ward Hose Company for 250 additional feet of hose was referred to the Fire Committee.

A number of remits asked for by the collector, on account of removal, death or indigence was granted.

One hundred and thirty-five warrants were directed to be issued for the arrest of persons who had not paid their taxes and who had no property upon which to levy.

On motion the tax-rate and appropriations were placed in the Finance Committee's hands to report at next meeting.

Bills amounting to $1,097.75 were presented, read and passed, and Council then adjourned.

The Ambler Convention.

The Seventh Congressional District Convention to elect delegates and alternates the National Convention at St. Louis, met in the opera house at Ambler on Monday last.

The convention was called to order by William F. Solly, chairman of the Montgomery County Committee, the secretary, Conrad Shreve, called the roll of the 117 Montgomery delegates, while George W. McIntosh, secretary of the Bucks County Committee, called the roll of the seventy-six Bucks delegates. On motion of Mr. Wanger, John S. Williams, of Solebury township, was elected permanent chairman. Mr. Williams, in taking the chair, said it was an honor, indeed, to be called upon to preside over a convention to elect delegates who will help to name the next President. The temporary secretaries were made permanent.

This Committee on Resolutions was appointed: Bucks—B. Frank Gilkeson, John F. Shaddinger, Charles S. Balderston, H. Watson Johnson. Montgomery—H. M. Brownback, Dr. R. V. Mattison, Lewis Boyer, James H. Mossis, Frank A. Hower.

Nominations for delegates were then asked for by Chairman Williams, whereupon Captain Wynkoop, of Newtown, placed in nomination Hugh B. Eastburn, Esq., of Doylestown, and Banking Commissioner Gilkeson seconded the nomination by stating in no uncertain tone the sterling worth of Mr. Eastburn as a Republican and citizen.

Edward White, of Conshohocken, followed by placing in nomination James B. Holland, Esq., of Norristown. Ex-Senator Henry G. Moyer and Isaiah R. Halderman, were then nominated for alternates, and nominations were closed. Senator Saylor, announcing that W. P Booth, of Pottstown, who had been a candidate for alternate, had withdrawn in the interest of harmony. The delegates and alternates were elected by acclamation.

The following resolutions were then presented by the Hon. B. F. Gilkeson:

We demand a sound currency and stable standard, this is, such money only as is equal in purchasing and debt-paying power, whether it be gold, silver or paper; a protective tariff which will restore our splendid home market, largely lost through Democratic misrule and free trade tendencies of the Brice-Gorman tariff law; reciprocal trade provisions with non-producing nations of American product and the encouragement of the merchant marine; the restriction of immigration by effective inspection regulating, that the standard of citizenship may be maintained and labor more effectually protected.

We denounce the Democratic party for its incompetency in administering the affairs of the Government, and its vicious legislation. As the shadow of its approaching ascendency caused doubt and dismay to fill the hearts of the people, the reality brought panic and disaster. Its performances and the conditions of the country conclusively demonstrate the falsity of its arraignment of Republicanism and of its pledges to the people, whose greatest consolation is that the termination of its opportunities for mischief is rapidly approaching.

We indorse the Presidential candidacy of Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay, who for nine years has represented the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States with ability, dignity and distinction. Ripe in years and rich in experience, gifted with statesmanship of the highest order, fearless, yet prudent and brave, but discreet, the Keystone State offers to the Union for its highest honor, a candidate of the most admirable qualification, whose nomination would put enthusiastic confidence into the campaign and insure a brilliant administration of national affairs for years to come.

The endorsement of Senator Quay was received with applause amid which were signs of dissent among a number of the delegates.

Addresses were made by Congressmen Sereno E. Payne, of Auburn, N. Y., who spoke of Governor Morton; W. P. Hepburn, of Iowa, who boomed Senator Allison, and W. A. Stone, of Allegheny, who eulogized Senator Quay. Congressman Wanger and District Attorney F. Freeman Hendricks, of Bucks, also spoke.

—When it comes to political conventions Bristol isn't in it. A petition to the Congressional conferrees who were to fix the time and place of the Congressional Convention, signed by about 1200 Bristolians, to name Bristol as the place for holding the convention, did not have the desired effect, and Lansdale was chosen instead. Two or three of the Bucks county conferrees voted with the Montgomery ones in favor of Lansdale.

Merchants' Week, Philadelphia Bourse, Exhibition Department.

The Philadelphia Bourse will keep open house for out of town merchants and business men during the week commencing Monday, April 27th, and concluding Saturday, May 2d. The preparations for this big event give indications of the magnitude of the undertaking. Invitations have been issued to over half a hundred trade organizations, including local boards of trade, local trades leagues and merchants' and business men's associations. The indications are that a very considerable number of these organizations will be present with large delegations during that week.

It is an effort on the part of the Bourse management to give our readers and business men an idea of the extent and scope of the exhibition department of the Bourse. To properly do so there will be many novel exhibits shown on that occasion, and the exhibition department occupying the seventh and basement floors of the big Bourse building will be kept open from nine in the morning until 5.30 p. m. and from 7 to 10 p. m. each day during the week.

There will be special musical concerts, papers read on trade matters, and the majority of the exhibitors in the exhibition department will distribute samples of their goods, souvenirs of the occasion and advertising particularly. Not only the merchants and their wives and sweethearts will be here but the general public as well will be invited. When it is considered that there will be nearly 500 exhibits, including many with power attached, showing the workings of machinery, it will be realized that this is a fitting occasion for our readers to pay Philadelphia and the Bourse a visit. It is the only institution of the kind in the United States, and as such in itself is worth the attention of anyone.

There is no admission fee and the hotels in Philadelphia have all named special rates varying from one-third to one-half lower than their regular rates. According to the Philadelphia newspapers the event will be worth patronizing. Every merchant, whether he be a member of an organization or not, and every citizen in our town has been cordially invited to be present on that occasion.

Bucks County Prohibitionists.

The Bucks County Prohibitionists held their convention at Newtown yesterday. The following delegates to the State Convention at Philadelphia were chosen:

Ex-Judge Briggs, Jonas Ely, Jonathan Gillam, Miss Susan Appleton, Cynthia Holcomb, Alvin H. Tomlinson, O. H. Holcomb, Joseph Simpson, Thomas Morgan.

Alternates — Oliver Allen, Harry Heft, Claude Groff, Miss Eva R. Doane, Miss Edith Eyre, E. B. Longshore.

State Central Committee—O. H. Holcomb, Judge Briggs, Alvin H. Tomlinson.

Delegate to the National Convention, ex-Judge Briggs, alternate, Mrs. O. H. Holcomb, of Newton.

Congressional Conferees—O. H. Holcomb, Jonas Ely, Joseph P. Eyre.

—Mrs. James Shoemaker, of Davis Grove, Montgomery county, Pa., died suddenly at her home last Sunday evening, of heart disease. Mrs. Shoemaker was an esteemed member of the Society of Friends, and was most highly respected by all who knew her. She is survived by her husband and a number of children. Her children are Hon. H. J. Shoemaker, of Doylestown; A. Brock Shoemaker, Tullytown; Miss Belle Shoemaker, Philadelphia; Mrs. Charles Chandler, Germantown; Mrs. Russel B. Twining, Hatboro; Mrs. Edward Wabster, Tioga, and Mrs. Isaac Warner, Horsham.

—Christopher L. Magee, Senator Quay's Pittsburg antagonist, is in New York, and claims that the St. Louis Convention will be simply a McKinley ratification meeting. He would not say how many delegates for McKinley there would be from Pennsylvania, but said his district was for him, and he believed the sentiment of the State was also for him.

—It is now reported that the Any-body-to-beat-McKinley crowd who have heretofore seen in Allison a prominent man upon whom to concentrate have discovered that they cannot win with him, and are now investigating the merits of Hon. Mathew Stantley Quay, as a person upon whom they can unite their forces. The remarkable favor with which the name of McKinley is met in all sections of the United States has had a very depressing effect upon his opponents and Quay is looked upon as a last resort.

—While the convention at Ambler on Monday endorsed Senator Quay's candidacy for President, it was careful not to instruct its delegates to vote for him. Such a proposition would likely have been met with a very pronounced protest from all parts of this district. The fact of the matter is, that the people have a strong belief that the distinguished Senator is not a bona fide candidate, but only desires to control as much of the Pennsylvania delegation to the St. Louis convention as is possible, and using its votes for such a candidate as may suit his interests. The "favorite son" business has been so much overdone in various states that it has acted as a boomerang on the anti-McKinleyites, and instead of weakening, has added to his strength.

The Republicans of the Seventh Congressional District are in favor of Mr. McKinley's nomination. They are in favor of the man whose name stands as a synonime for ample protection to American manufacturers and American products, whose record proves him to be sound on the financial question, and we venture to assert that if a vote was polled in the district to-day McKinley would have a majority over all.

W. C. T. U.

Devotional meeting of the W. C. T. U., Wednesday, April 22, at 4 p. m.

—The April term of Civil court convened at Doylestown before Judge Yerkes last Monday. There were thirteen cases on the trial list. Nine were continued and three settled, leaving only one case for trial.

We Must Have Help.

We pay men and women $10 to $18 per week for easy home work. No books or peddling. Steady employment guaranteed. Send stamp for work and particulars at once. HERMANN & SEYMOUR, 213 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Colorado Springs as a Health Resort.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 5, 1896.

One of the things that I knew about Colorado Springs before I came here was that a very large portion of the population was consumptive. I soon discovered that this valuable bit of information is among "the things that ain't so," which Josh Billings used to remark about. That there are a number of "lungers" here is true, but the small number of "far goners" is surprising. Last spring in Asheville I went to church once. The experience was so nauseating that in the very weak condition I was then in, I had not the courage to repeat it. Here we can go to church without hearing the building re-echo with coughing. Exactly why the streets and hotel lobbies are so clear of consumptives I cannot say, but it is a fact that the emaciated, hectic, cough-racked consumptive is a rare sight. Perhaps it is due to the fact that the sentiment of the physicians is towards isolation and seggregation, and while there is no legal or even organized effort in this direction, the facilities are at hand and are therefore used. There are two large and excellent sanitariums where a good many bad cases go, and there are boarding houses that make a specialty of consumptives, and besides this, not a few are here with their families occupying cottages, a tent in the yard for sleeping quarters of the consumptive cottager being not an infrequent sight. With all this, however, the number of consumptives is very much less than is commonly supposed. I have seen it stated in print several times that one-third of the population is tubercular, and this has more than once been made the text of learned discourses on the danger of contagion, by physicians who have never been here. From careful observation I am convinced that one-fifth of the population will fully cover all the lungers in the city, while not more than one-tenth could be classed as actively tubercular. I have expressed my opinion to a number of people. Some say, "O there must be more than that," some others, "I think you are about right," and one of the leading physicians said, "Your figures are too large. There are not that many." The only figures I can give are that out of a population of 1800 there were last year 130 deaths from consumption, so that if there were anything like the number of cases that there are popularly supposed to be it would show that the beneficial effects of the climate are far in excess of what is claimed, and in fact, little short of miraculous.

The general health of the city is well looked after, and there is a pretty complete system of inspection covering buildings, plumbing and sewers, milk and butter, meats, fish, fruit and vegetables. As an example of what the inspection amounts to, the health report for 1895 shows among a large number of items the condemnation of 3000 pounds of poultry, 500 head of game, 400 crates of cantaloupes and 100 pounds of mushrooms, with 35 houses fumigated, and 30 cases of partial or complete destruction of household goods, while the results of the work are shown in the fact that there were but nine deaths from communicable diseases, excluding tuberculosis, being six from typhoid fever, two from diptheria and one from scarlet fever. The death rate for 1895 was 15.44 per thousand. Of this 7.22 is consumption contracted elsewhere, 2.50 children under five years, leaving 5.72 for what may be called the general rate. This is certainly a remarkably good showing. The report shows, excluding consumption, 148 deaths from 37 diseases, no one disease reaching ten cases, except pneumonia 16, heart disease 15 and meningitis 17. The cases of meningitis are all classed under the head of nervous diseases, and it is not stated whether or not any of the pneumonia cases were among tubercular patients.

Beneficient as the climate is, and healthful and pleasant as the city is, one does not get a galvanized layer of health spread all over his insides and outsides simply by coming here, as many suppose is the case. It is very necessary to be careful and to bring along a supply of common sense for every-day use. The sudden transition from an elevation of a few hundred feet above sea level, to six thousand, is a strain upon the system in the great majority of cases, and from the fact that invalids are necessarily more careful and quiet than well people, it is not unusual for the sick to get better and the well to get sick, and the fellow who comes here and plunges into a good time, especially if wet down with whisky, is very apt to find himself at the end of a couple of weeks or so flat on his back with high fever and aching bones, and climatic fevers are not laughing matters by any means. The sudden and violent changes of temperature, too, make it an easy matter to catch cold, while pneumonia is easily obtained right here in the city without going to the mountains for it, and pneumonia at high altitudes is not at all funny. It is supposed to be well known that without a heart vigorous enough to stand the pressure of increased action due to the altitude and a set of nerves originally strong enough to endure the dryness, the visitor, either sick or well, must cut his visit short, and yet while sitting on the hotel porch one day I saw a woman passing along the street suddenly reel and stagger. A couple of us went to her assistance, and were told by the woman who was with her that she often had such turns. Her heart had always been queer and she had come to Colorado to see if it would help her.

The importance that a study of consumption has to a nation whose people are afflicted with it to the number of one in seven or eight, I forget the exact figure, cannot easily be over estimated. With due deference to Cyrus Edison's latest discovery, there is, so far as I have learned, no cure for the disease known to medicine, the doctors placing no confidence in anything but climatic change, and yet so slip-shod are our methods that a quarter of a century has passed by since this climate was recognized as curative, and there are not in existence to-day any statistics upon its effects nor any methods yet adopted by which any can be obtained. The territory having this climate is very large, probably embracing the entire Rocky Mountain region, but at present being considered to be the greater part of Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, enough space to accommodate all the consumptives in the country, and offering sufficient variation of altitude, temperature and humidity to suit all cases, and with California not far off, as well. But at present Colorado alone, with the exception of a few points in Arizona and New Mexico, can offer sufficient of the comforts and conveniences of life to enable the invalid to get the benefits of the climate and the net practical result seems to be that the whole thing boils down to Colorado Springs and Denver. To make a brief and general statement of the effect of the climate upon diseased lungs, I shall say that for the after effects of pneumonia contracted elsewhere it is a sure and permanent cure. Tubercular trouble in the early stages is also frequently cured, but whether the patient is safe in leaving the climate, that is, whether the cure is absolute, is not determined. In later stages the disease is frequently arrested to the practical extent of cure, provided the patient remains here. In the final stages it is sometimes alleviated and sometimes apparently aggravated. None of the physicians, so far as I can ascertain, make any claim that cure is ever accomplished in the final stages. Of those who come here in apparent condition of final collapse, the vast majority soon die, and as to the few who recover it is of course impossible to determine whether their condition was due entirely to disease of the lungs or to other complications. Not much if any effect seems to be produced upon consumption of the throat. Summer and autumn, say from May to November, both inclusive, are the seasons that effect the best results, from the fact that more out of door life is then possible, and it is the out door air that tells.

All invalids must recognise the fact that climatic benefits are slow in operation and that recovery requires first-class medical attendance, great and persistent care in diet and dress and avoiding fatigue and exposure, and perhaps most of all, sufficient time.

While it cannot be denied that a climate whose general tendency is to reduce flesh cannot be called soft and easy, and while the rough and hard spots in it are undoubtedly of the roughest and hardest kind, the fact still remains that many people have found here a place where they can live and enjoy life, and many more have attained complete and permanent cure and been able to return to home and friends in health and happiness. For my own part, it looks as if I should owe Colorado a lasting debt of gratitude. I came here pretty badly wrecked, not recovered from a heavy dose of overwork, and with the aggravation of what the doctors called pneumonia, infiltration of the upper lobe of the left lung. Every organ and function of the body seemed to be out of gear and I felt worse all over than a wet hen looks. It seemed necessary to take whisky four or five times a day to keep the wheels moving. In ten days I found I could reduce the whisky, and in ten more I could give it up entirely. In a month I could walk three or four miles at a stretch and could ride a bicycle. Pain vanished and sleep and appetite came. At the end of three months the doctor pronounced the lung doing its work in every part and no disease present and at this writing it is fortunately for me simply a question of continued care for general recuperation, which, although tedious and not a little monotonous, is still a very different matter from resisting actual and active disease, for within narrow limits of prudence I am as able to enjoy existence and to work as I ever was in my life. A. WEIR GILKISON.

A Burlington Kicker.

A correspondent of the Ashland, Schuylkill Co. Advocate, writing from Cripple Creek, Colorado, narrates the following incident in which a Burlington, N. J. man plays the principal character:

The people are law abiding, with a few exceptions, and I did not see a drunken or disorderly man in all my stay, and I saw all the gambling houses and money changing hands, and the long bars hidden by rows of men four and five deep, though the Tuesday night we were in camp a tenderfoot from New Jersey, who had been blowing himself, was held up and relieved of his gun, watch and $35 on his way to his lodging house He came into Burns' gambling house, and was making a kick when Burns, the proprietor, walked up to him and took off his hat, saying, "you stand here and don't make any kicks." He passed the hat along the gambling tables, and in less than two minutes handed it back to him with more than $40 in it, and at the same time said, "we ain't buying you any watch, and you don't need any gun, just move out and don't make any more kicks," and he started for Burlington, New Jersey at 11.30 p. m.

A Lighthouse Without a Light.

The most extraordinary of all lighthouses is to be found on Arnish rock, Stornoway bay, a rock which is separated from the island of Lewis by a channel over 500 feet wide. It is in the Hebrides, Scotland. On this rock a conical beacon is erected, and on its summit a lantern is fixed, from which, night after night, shines a light which is seen by the fishermen far and wide. Yet there is no burning lamp in the lantern and no attendant ever goes to it, for the simple reason that there is no lamp to attend to, no wick to train and no oil well to replenish.

The way in which this peculiar lighthouse is illuminated is this: "On the island of Lewis, 500 feet or so away, is a lighthouse, and from a window in the tower a stream of light is projected on a mirror in the lantern on the summit of Arnish rock. These rays are reflected to an arrangement of prisms, and by their action are converged to a focus outside the lantern, from which they diverge in the necessary direction."

The consequence is that to all intents and purposes a lighthouse exists which has neither lamp nor lighthouse keeper, and yet which gives as serviceable a light—taking into account the requirements of this locality—as if an elaborate and costly lighthouse, with lamps, service room, bedroom, living room, storeroom, oilroom, water tanks and all other accessories were erected on the summit of the rock.—Strand Magazine.

The Japanese for two or three centuries have made paper cloth which will bear washing. It is said to be much more expensive than cotton or linen and is therefore less employed as a textile fabric.

A Saving System.

"I saved a big pile of money today," said Mr. Hardhead.

"That is lovely! How?" said his wife.

"Instead of going to law with a man for what he owed me, I let him have it."—London Tit-Bits.

If a man really has an idea, he can communicate it, and if he has a clear one he will communicate it clearly.—Emmons.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

FIGHT FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Campaign to Arouse Public Sentiment Inaugurated In California.

The great woman's suffrage campaign, to which the eyes of the friends of equal rights throughout the country will be directed for months to come, has been inaugurated in California. The object of the campaign is to arouse public sentiment in the hope of securing the adoption at the polls next November of a constitutional amendment striking out the word "male" in that section of the present constitution that grants suffrage to every person in the state except women, Chinese, idiots, criminals and those convicted of embezzlement or misappropriation of public moneys.

The proposed amendment also requires all new voters to be able to read and write. The campaign is to cover every city, town and hamlet in the state, and the agitation will be kept up until the eve of election.

At its own expense the National Woman's Suffrage association has sent to the field Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Elizabeth U. Yates, Harriet Fay Mills, Mary Garrett Hay and a subsidiary corps of speakers. These will be re-enforced by Mrs. Ellen C. Sargent, widow of the late United States Senator Sargent, who is prepared to pour out money like water in aid of the movement; Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, Lucy E. Anthony and numerous others. Campaign literature is also to be distributed by the ton, and the campaign, on the whole, will be of interest to equal suffragists the world over.

Twenty two day conventions in as many towns in the state have already been arranged for, and every night fires will be lighted on 100 hills.—Chicago Post.

THERE WERE OTHERS.

What a Miner Found Out About a Woman He Married.

John H. Green, a Montana mining man, told an attorney a remarkable story of his matrimonial experience with a handsome woman whom he married last September under the name of Gladys Southard, and who deserted him about three weeks ago, taking $500 of his cash. Before leaving she had dropped frequent remarks which led Green to think that she had another husband living, and after she left he started an investigation and discovered that he was her eighth husband and that she was divorced from none.

The first trace he found of her was back on a farm near Des Moines 33 years ago, when she was 14 years old, where she married a widower named Ammerman, with several children. In six months she deserted him and went to Des Moines and married one Gossage, with whom she lived for a year, and then ran away with a traveling man named Lassell, to whom she was married in Helena, Mon. He left her, and she went to Portland, Or., and married one Dayton, and subsequently in the same city married a man named Davenport. A few years later she turned up in Albany, Or., as the wife of a man named Ryan, and later as the wife of a sewing machine agent named Nelson at Portland.

She next turned up in Butte as a devout attendant at the Baptist church, where Green met her, and after a short acquaintance they were married. Green is seeking to have his marriage annulled.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

CURED BY HYPNOTISM.

Remarkable Statement by a Surgeon at a Medical Meeting.

One of the features of the fifty-sixth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical society, held recently, was the statement made by Dr. J. R. Cocke, the blind physician and surgeon, in which he gave a report of a remarkable cure of a cripple which he had effected by means of hypnotism. It was a severe case of primary sclerosis, and the patient was practically unable to walk. Dr. Cocke says:

"He was thrown into a condition of profound lethargy, and while in the hypnotic trance he was told that he would be able to walk easily when the trance was dispelled. I did not, let me say, believe that hypnotic suggestion would do him any good. Imagine my amazement, then, to find that my patient, who came to me walking with great difficulty, could walk and run with comparative ease."—Philadelphia Times.

GREAT GRAIN CONGRESS.

South and West Will Be Largely Represented at Charleston.

Interest in the coming south and west grain congress is becoming general and the assemblage in Charleston, S. C., April 29 promises to be a large one. It will be composed of prominent business men of the south and west and the result of their deliberations must be the improvement and extension of trade and business relations.

All the railroads south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi river will be represented either by their presidents or vice presidents and traffic managers. It is also expected that prominent officials of several of the trunk lines between the Ohio river and Chicago will be in attendance. Interesting addresses by practical men from different sections will be delivered.

Troublesome Creek's New Woman.

There lives on Troublesome creek, in Knott county, Ky., Aunt Mary Crabtree, who will be 91 years old the 15th day of August. Aunt Mary is now in possession of all her faculties. She has cut a new set of teeth and can read without glasses. The most remarkable fact of all, however, is that her hair, which was snowy white, began to turn dark again 18 months ago, and now is of a dark, glossy brown, just the color it was when she was a girl of 18.—Philadelphia Press.

Beating the Record For Nepotism.

Judge Catron, the delegate in congress from New Mexico, has beaten the high record for nepotism by appointing one of his sons as a cadet at West Point and another as a cadet at Annapolis. In order that they may each have two chances, in case they should fail to pass their examinations, each is named as an alternate for the other.

Well Known In Certain Circles.

Dr. Playfair of London, whose case is exciting so much comment, is the physician who has assisted in bringing so many of the sprigs of royalty into the world and whom Punch nominated for a peerage, with the title of Lord Deliverus.—Boston Herald.

No Hanging In Ohio After July 1.

The bill to put criminals to death by electricity has passed the Ohio house and the law becomes effective on July 1.

Dispelled His Fears.

Old Gentleman—It is folly to talk of marriage for years yet. My daughter is a mere child. She knows nothing about the world and could not manage servants.

Mr. Slimpurse—Oh, that needn't make the slightest difference! We shan't have any.—London Fun.

EDISON'S NEW X RAY THEORY.

Thinks They Are From Sound Waves, Not From Heat Energy.

A new theory as to the mode of transmission of the X ray is advanced by Thomas A. Edison in the current issue of The Electrical Engineer. The popular theories of scientists have been that the Roentgen rays were forms of heat energy. Mr. Edison has been led to believe from experiment that the phenomena are due to sound waves. Features of photographs he has recently taken cannot be explained, he thinks, except on the theory that the X ray was a sound wave of very small length, and that the shadows were sound shadows.

Acting on the Le Conte theory of the transmission of sound waves, Mr. Edison began experiments.

"The fluorescent bulb was placed on one side of a steel plate," Mr. Edison writes, "the observer being on the opposite side. When the fluoroscope was placed against the steel plate directly opposite the bulb on the other side, no light was observed, but when the fluoroscope was made to approach within six inches of the edge and well within the shadows it lighted up. The direction of the X ray was found by a moving bar of iron, so as to obtain the sharpest image."

In confirmation of his theory Mr. Edison says that liquids do not fluoresce with the ray, so far as he has tried them. Only crystals fluoresce, except in a few cases, such as precipitates. The crystal is resonant to the wave. Mr. Edison continues: "A tube with a vacuum so low as to give striæ, and from which ordinarily the X ray can be obtained no matter how long a dry plate be exposed to it, can be made to give the ray by a powerful blast of air on the spark of the break wheel of the primary and a spark gap in the secondary, the wires of which are guarded up to the very end.

"The sharpness of the shadow depends on the abruptness of the break. A very weak bulb may be made to give sharper shadows than one giving twice the luminosity in the fluoroscope, which has a connection with this theory."

A CURIOUS INVENTION.

A Princeton Professor Produces a Mechanical Baseball Pitcher.

Professor Hinton of Princeton university has excited the curiosity of all baseball players with his invention—an artificial baseball twirler, which is to be used in training the candidates for the team. The invention is an iron barrel with a bore about the circumference of a baseball and an ingenious apparatus by means of which a baseball may be discharged every 20 seconds.

The machine has been successfully tried, and Professor Hinton intends to make the artificial pitcher so perfect that it will regulate the speed, direction and curves of the balls thrown with great precision. The machine will facilitate batting practice, and after a month's work with the new twirler the Tigers expect to become very strong at the bat.

The disadvantage of batting against a mediocre pitcher has in previous years detracted from the team's work when a first class man is faced in important games. If the machine can be constructed so that the speed and curves can be readily regulated, the training of teams will be revolutionized, the time wasted in the return of wild balls will be saved, and the difficulty of securing an effective pitcher will be removed.—New York Sun.

SOLD BEER IN CHURCH.

And Because the Pastor Objected They Have Fired Him.

The Rev. Joseph Silberman, pastor of the German Lutheran church of Wichita, Kan., has been asked to resign and seek another field.

The Aid society of the church gave a "hard times" ball, at which beer was sold, and Mr. Silberman scolded them.

One of the ladies of the society arose in church on Sunday and started to offer an explanation, but the pastor would not allow her to speak, saying that the teachings of Paul forbade women to speak in the church.

Then the husbands of the women took the matter up. They talked to the church board, and the board called upon the pastor for his resignation.

As an inducement for him to resign more rapidly the women of the society withdrew their funds from the church. The salary came principally from these funds.

Chicago as a Hunters' Paradise.

Hunting is especially good in Michigan avenue. People lined the lake front and filled the big hotel windows to watch more than 200 sportsmen shooting ducks yesterday. There was a continuous rattle of shots all day, the birds falling one by one in passing over the lines of small boats from the Illinois Central station to Randolph street. Two prairie chickens flew across the park in the afternoon. One, befuddled by the sights and probably weary from long flying, turned in front of the Auditorium and started toward the building. It spied an Easter exhibit of flowers and, imagining it a good place to rest, dashed against the window. A big crowd gathered about the stunned beauty, the boy who captured it finally starting to find a bird store.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Town Without Inhabitants.

The last resident of Hopewell, Pa., moved away last week, and the town, which a few years ago had a population of about 500 and several flourishing industries, is now entirely deserted and all its buildings are falling into decay. Modern methods in manufacturing pig iron have driven the town out of existence. In its prosperous days Hopewell was a center of pig iron making by the old charcoal furnace process. Anthracite blast furnaces have superseded the charcoal furnaces, and with the destruction of the industry came the desertion of Hopewell.—New York Sun.

A Studio of Glass.

Verestchagin, the famous Russian artist, at his house near Paris, has a glass studio which revolves on wheels just as a locomotive engine is turned on the turntable. The movement is effected by means of a windlass conveniently placed beside the artist's easel, and by this ingenious contrivance he is enabled to paint the whole day with the sunlight falling in one direction on models and drapery.

Any Other Color Would Do.

"Mamma, I wish I had a little brother."

"Why, Tommy, would you like to have a little baby in the house like the little Green baby next door?"

"No, but couldn't we have one of another color?"—New York Journal.

—A dollar will spin longer in Bristol than in any other neighboring town. This is manifest by the price that W. F. Leedom will sell you a ton of best Lehigh coal for, $4.50 for 2000 pounds, $4.95 for 2240 lbs.

Nez Perce, Potlatch, Palouse.

These are the names of three great agricultural and fruit growing districts in Idaho and Washington reached by the Northern Pacific Railroad.

They each adjoin the other, are similar in products, climate and character, and together form a region for the homeseeker hard to equal. The Palouse region has long been noted for its marvelous grain production. It is to the Pacific Coast what the Red River Valley is to Minnesota and North Dakota.

The Potlatch country is like unto the Palouse, and adjoins it on the east.

The Nez Perce region lies south of the others and has until recently been a part of a great Indian reservation. 500,000 acres of it have been thrown open to settlement and its lands can be bought at cheap prices and on favorable terms. Write to CHAS. S. FEE, General Passenger Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, St. Paul, Minn., for folder and rates. 2-20-tf.

Amusements are as necessary to humanity as food is to the stomach, and the coming of Leon W. Washburn's Great Allied Shows, Three Ring Circus, Museum, Menagerie and Hippodrome ought to be quite an event in amusement circles. Year by year Mr. Washburn has steadily increased the size of his circus as well as the quality of it and this season he has outdone all former efforts, in furnishing a most complete exhibit of arenic sensations, a most excellent collection of rare beasts, birds and reptiles. The hippodrome will furnish an interesting portion of the programme, showing, as it does, the pastimes of the ancients. The Grand Free Street Parade takes place every day at eleven o'clock, exhibiting at Burlington Monday, April 27.

Houses For Sale.

A rare opportunity to purchase a home or investment. Four six-roomed houses, Nos. 449 to 457 Lafayette Street, for $850; also five six-roomed houses on Spruce Street, Nos. 645 to 653, for $500 each. Terms suitable to purchases. If desirable arrangements can be made for easy monthly payments. Apply to EDW. BARTON, 153 Buckley St., Bristol.

It's all the same, a slight cold, congested lungs or severe cough. One Minute Cough Cure banishes them. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill Street.

—A drove of fifteen fine trained horses belonging last year to the immense circus of Adam Forepaugh, Jr., will be sold by Harry W. Kirk, at Forest Grove, on April 21, to pay for their winter's keep.

A little ill, then a little pill. The ill is gone the pill has won. DeWitt's Little Early Risers the little pills that cure great ills. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill street.

—Albert C. Snedeker, who sued the Philadelphia Traction Company to recover damages for personal injuries received in a collision between two cars, was awarded $30,000 by a jury in the Common Pleas Court.

Busy people have no time, and sensible people have no inclination to use a slow remedy. One Minute Cough Cure acts promptly and gives permanent results. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill street.

—Governor Hastings has fixed June 30 for the execution of George Windisch, the wife murderer, at Wilkesbarre.

It is not a miracle. It won't cure everything, but it will cure piles. That's what DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will do, because it has done it in hundreds of cases. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill Street.

—Twenty-four head of cattle affected with tuberculosis were killed at Economy, Beaver county.

Take a dose of DeWitt's Little Early Risers just for the good they will do you. These little Pills are good for indigestion, good for headache, good for liver complaint, good for constipation. They are good. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill street.

—Jefferson Medical College Alumni have raised $10,000 for the new department of pathology and bacteriology.

Burns are absolutely painless when DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is promptly applied. This statement is true. A perfect remedy for skin diseases, chapped hands and lips, and never fails to cure Piles. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill street.

—John Geiger, who disappeared from Reading at the age of 15 years, has been heard from. He is now 55 years old, having been away over 40 years. He is in Indiana with a family of 12 healthy children.

We might tell you more about One Minute Cough Cure, but you probably know that it cures a cough. Every one does who has used it. It is a perfect remedy for coughs, colds, hoarseness. It is an especial favorite for children, being pleasant to take and quick in curing. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill street.

—Agricultural Department figures show that since 1893 the loss on the value of horses in this country amounts to $192,000,000. If this is not an exaggeration the bicycle and electricity have much to answer for. The loss on horses is more than made up on electric motors and wheels.

It's just as easy to try One Minute Cough Cure as any thing else. It's easier to cure a severe cough or cold with it. Let your next purchase for a cough be One Minute Cough Cure. Better medicine; better result; better try it. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill street.

Notice of Removal.

Dr. J. D. Thomas, specialist in the painless extraction of teeth with nitrous oxide gas, has removed from 912 to 1122 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Try a can of Hopkins' Steamed Hominy (Hulled Corn). It is delicious. Full qt, 10c.

A Complete Establishment.

Johnson Brothers, the popular clothiers at the corner of Mill and Wood streets, are now ready for the Spring and Summer trade. They can dress a man from head to toe in the best style and for a small amount of cash. Their Clothing, Hats, Caps, Underwear, Hosiery, Shoes and Neckwear, are all of the latest styles and best makes. They have suits from $5 to $20, honest goods and well made. Hats, from 40 cts. to $3.00. Underwear from $1.00 to $3.00 per suit; and shoes, well made, neat, strong and substantial, at various prices. For reliable goods, bought from standard houses, go to Johnson Brothers. They keep no auction trash upon their premises.

MARRIED.

LEE—JOHNSON.—At the parsonage of the Wesley M. E. Church, 552 Center street, Trenton, N. J., on Thursday, April 9th, 1896, by Rev. Charles H. Elder, Alfred C. Lee, of Trenton, N. J., and Miss Jennie B. Johnson, of Penn Manor, Pa.

DIED.

MILBURN.—In Bristol, April 6th, 1896, Hellen Emma, daughter of Fred E. and Annie E. Milburn, aged 3 months and 17 days.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.
OFFICE—CORNER RADCLIFFE AND WALNUT STS.

One dollar per year, in advance.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1896.

WANTED, A RICH WIFE

DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER AND SON TO VISIT NEWPORT.

Rumor That the Young Man's Mother Wishes Him to Marry an American Heiress—The Duchess Also Said to Be In the Ring—Girls Who May Compete.

The Duchess of Manchester will, it is said, spend next summer at Newport. Her grace's expected visit there has already stirred up the gossips, and all sorts of rumors are rife concerning its objects and outcome.

Two things are generally agreed upon—that in returning to her native country the American duchess does so to find an American wife for her son, the young Duke of Manchester, and probably to secure an American husband for herself.

Newport will fairly swarm with heiresses this season, girls of high position, beauty, culture and wealth, with fortunes ranging from hundreds of thousands to $15,000,000.

Heading the list comes Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, eldest daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt, whose fortune will not be less than $15,000,000, and probably reach nearer $20,000,000. Her father has always been credited with preferring an American son-in-law to one with a title, but then the young duke is half an American, and in every way such an excellent match it is possible Mr. Vanderbilt might be willing to entertain the idea of an alliance between him and Miss Vanderbilt.

Such a wedding would be quite as brilliant as his niece's to the Duke of Marlborough.

Miss Virginia Fair's fortune will not fall far short of Miss Vanderbilt's. She is supposed to have inherited about $15,000,000 from her father, the late Senator Fair of California. She is an exceedingly pretty girl and might win a duke any day without the aid of her colossal wealth.

Miss May Goelet is another fabulously rich girl. Ogden Goelet is worth at least $10,000,000, of which about a third will eventually fall to her. Some of the residents of Newport believe that the Goelets will entertain the Duchess of Marlborough this summer at their great stone palace on Ocher point. Already these dippers into the future are talking of the little heiress' prospects. She has not been formally introduced yet, although she was one of the bridesmaids at the Vanderbilt-Marlborough wedding. Miss Goelet will probably be presented this summer, and were she to become engaged about the same time she would only be following the example of the former Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt.

Miss Josephine Brooks has not yet made her debut and is therefore known to only the intimate friends of her mother, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, and the very young element. She will probably be introduced next August and have an immense success socially, for she is a charming girl. Miss Brook's fortune will read well up in the millions; $6,000,000 is a conservative estimate.

Besides her wealthy parents she has a bachelor uncle, Eugene Higgins, whose fortune is set down at something like $20,000,000, and who would probably add several millions to her "dot" if any marriage arranged for her meets with his approval.

Miss Maud Wetmore, daughter of ex-Governor George Peabody Wetmore of Rhode Island, will have an immense fortune, and Senator Brice's two daughters—Kate and Helen—will also come in for several millions apiece.

Miss Mabel Gerry and Miss Angelica Gerry will have very large marriage portions, and Miss Sibyl Sherman, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Evelyn Burden and Miss Julia Dent Grant may all count on generous dowries.

The Duchess of Manchester, it will thus be seen, will be surrounded by an almost embarrassing amount of wealth and beauty, and if the young duke returns to England without a bride it will not be because of a scarcity of girls from whom to select. His mother's choice will be more limited—in fact, will be narrowed to one person, if society's rumors and hopes count for anything. This one person is said to be William K. Vanderbilt, who has known her for years and is supposed to be one of her greatest admirers.

According to the stories, it was his friendship for the duchess which caused the first trouble between him and his former wife, now Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

Whether this is so or not, the two women were once devotedly attached and are no longer so.

Mrs. Belmont's daughter, the Duchess of Marlborough, was named Consuelo, after her godmother, the Duchess of Manchester.

The Duchess of Manchester's social campaign at Newport is anticipated with the greatest interest by the fashionable summer residents there. That it will be a difficult one nobody doubts, for although she is a universal favorite with society it will require the greatest skill and diplomacy to steer clear of the many little crags against which a woman of less experience and tact would certainly be unable to guard.

Newport is already divided into factions. It will be impossible for her to ally herself with one without grievously offending the other. Of course she will be on the side of the Vanderbilts.

"What will be Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's attitude toward her?" everybody is asking. "And the Duchess of Marlborough's, should she decide to visit Newport after all?"

Only next summer will be able to gratify everybody's curiosity. In the meantime a gay season is predicted for Newport.—New York Journal.

Peculiar Result of Typhoid.

Typhoid fever has singularly stricken a man at Anderson, Ind. He had a severe attack of the fever, but completely recovered physically. His mind is strangely affected. He does not remember any one he knew previous to his illness and his family are strangers to him. He was a clever workman at his trade of glass blowing before his illness, but has entirely forgotten all about his work. His mind is a blank in these two respects, but he is entirely rational otherwise.

Indians Wish to Form a Regiment.

Chiefs of the Six Nation Indians have asked the Canadian government for permission to form a regiment to be known as the Royal Six Nations regiment. It is contended that the formation of the Six Nations into a military organization would have an elevating and stimulating effect upon the whole family of red men throughout the Dominion. The government is considering the matter.

The Lone Widower.

The second marriage of Harrison gives Allison the advantage of being the only widower in the list of presidential possibilities.—St Louis Globe-Democrat.

Soda should never be dissolved in hot water, because if it is some of the gases would then be liberated and wasted, and a greater amount of soda would be needed to make good this waste than if the soda were dissolved in cold water.

"As dead as a herring" is an expression arising from the fact that herring die very quickly after being taken out of the water.

If we will stand boggling at imaginary evils, let us never blame a horse for starting at a shadow.—L'Estrange.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

General Harrison Defines the Powers of the Chief Executive.

Ex-President Harrison writes on "The Enforcement of the Law" in The Ladies' Home Journal and tersely defines the power vested in the president to suppress organized disorder. The paper brings under consideration the legal points involved in the railroaders' strikes at Chicago and other points in the west and subsequent riots by organized mobs and says: "It was held that a mail train was composed not only of postal cars, but of such other cars in the same train that the railroad companies could not be required to run mail cars when prevented by violence from hauling with them other coaches assigned to the train, and that any cutting out of cars from a mail train was an interference with the transportation of the United States mails. So it was held that the stoppage of trains, freight or passenger, running from one state into another—that is, conducting interstate commerce—or the tearing up of or obstructing the tracks over which such interstate commerce was carried was an offense against the peace of the United States.

"Such an offense may be enjoined by the courts and the army of the United States used by the president to restore order without waiting for any call from the state legislature or the governor for assistance. It is not 'domestic violence' in the sense of section 4, article 4, of the constitution, but an attack upon the powers of the national government, and neither the request nor the consent of the state is needed to give the president a right to use the means placed in his hands by the constitution to preserve the peace of the United States and to see that the mails and interstate commerce are not stopped nor impeded by violence. A strike of violence affecting a street railway in a city, or a shop or factory, or coal mine, or other local interest, or a riot raised for the lynching of a prisoner charged with an offense against the state—all these must be dealt with by the state authorities, save that the president may be called upon for aid by the legislature or governor."

CRAMPS.

Some of the Curious Afflictions of Men Who Work Too Hard.

One of the curious consequences of the modern division of labor is the cramp that attacks those who constantly use their hands in one particular manner.

Writing cramp was the first to appear, being quite unknown until the introduction of steel pens. It affects men far oftener than the fair sex, and, singularly, those who suffer are not literary men, but copyists. It is almost incurable, and even when the left hand is used the cramp very soon crosses over to it.

Musicians of every kind are attacked. Among pianists it is chiefly ladies ambitious to become professionals who are the victims. Violent pain, weakness and fatigue of the arm make playing an impossibility. Violinists are affected both in the fingers of the left hand and the hand that holds the bow. Clarinet players get cramps of the tongue, and flute players get cramp in the larynx.

Telegraphers suffer very often, and they call it "loss of the grip." Tailors get cramps in legs as well as hands. Smiths and carpenters get what is called "hammer cramp," resulting from the enormous number of blows struck. It is estimated that a forger of knives and scissors strikes 28,000 blows every day.

Drivers get cramps in the hand, especially in the case of those who break in hard mouthed horses. Cigar makers, watchmakers, photographers, auctioneers, sawyers, billiard players, dentists, turners, stampers, weavers, painters, money counters and ballet dancers all suffer from their own peculiar cramps and often so severely that they have to exchange their employment for some other.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Exercise and Growth.

An eminent authority declares that judicious exercise has great influence on the growth of a human being. The stature is increased by hanging by the arms, and some experiments have been made with a view to ascertain whether hanging by the head has any effect on the length of the spinal column. It is claimed that a bed constructed on an angle of 45 degrees may be a useful accessory to growth. The body rests on the bed and is kept in place by a harness that passes under the arms and around the shoulders. The head is very slightly drawn upward by a set of straps, these latter being so arranged that only a very slight pull comes on the spinal cord above the shoulders. The support is little more than the weight of the head itself, the idea being to remove all downward pressure from the spinal column. One student of this process has in addition attached light weights to his feet. He watches his conditions very carefully and ceases his experiments if there is even the slightest sensation of discomfort or irritation along the spinal column. Just what effect this will have on the growth it is as yet too early to determine, but it is believed that removing all weight from the spine and keeping the body fully extended during the hours of sleep will, if managed with prudence, increase the stature to a considerable degree.—New York Ledger.

His Revenge.

The other day a young man from London arrived in a northern city, and, wishing to let his friends in the south know of his safe arrival, he went to a postoffice (not the chief one) and inquired if he could send a telegram direct from the office and how long it would take. The young lady was inclined to be snubbish and cut short his inquiries with, "I am not paid to answer silly questions." Her face blanched wonderfully, however, when she found herself compelled to wire the following message: "Arrived safe. Girls here ugly and bad tempered."—London Fun.

DR. BALLENTINE

Surprises the Public and Astonishes the Medical Profession.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED INVALIDS IN PHILADELPHIA

Treated with His Famous Prescriptions During the Past Ten Weeks.

NOT ONE DEATH OCCURS AMONG THEM ALL.

No More Doctors' Bills or Guess-Work Medicines for the Sick.

Dr. Ballentine is the first regular physician in the world who has ever placed a legitimate line of True Medicines on the market, by the use of which the public can cure themselves without the aid of a doctor. His reasons for so doing was this—Having discovered that two-thirds of the diseases of the stomach, liver, kidney and nerves, which came under his notice was caused by the patients taking strong drugs and patent medicines, he became convinced that something must be done to prevent the indiscriminate use of such, or that nine out of ten persons in this country would soon be suffering from some chronic ailment, brought on by these uncertain and dangerous cure-alls. This eminent physician, knowing that more people are cured of disease in one month though the use of true Homeopathic Medicines than by all others in six, determined to prepare a series of prescriptions which, after using in private practice for years, he had found to be positive cures for disease, and place them in the hands of druggists to sell for 25c. each; at the same time furnish a book on home treatment, which would enable any intelligent person to care for themselves, thus saving hundreds of dollars to the sick, and preventing any more experimenting with guess-work medicines, which create more diseases than they cure. How well the doctor has succeeded is shown in the enormous sale of his cures in Philadelphia, which exceed all other preparations more than two to one.

A full line of these Famous Prescriptions can be found in Bristol at the following druggists. Ask them for Ballentine's book, take the cure suggested in it and get well.

A full line of these prescriptions for sale by

L. A. HOGUET, Mill Street.
HARRY H. HEADLEY,
Wood and Washington Streets.
JOHN K. YOUNG, Bath Street.

MUNYON

Grand Work For Humanity.

MORE PEOPLE CURED BY MUNYON'S REMEDIES DURING THE PAST WEEK THAN BY THE WHOLE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN SIX MONTHS.

Popular With the People Because They Furnish a Remedy for Every Disease, Cure Promptly and Permanently and are only 25 Cents a Bottle.

Mr. E. L. Booz, West Chester, Pa., says: "I was a sufferer from that most unpleasant ailment, dyspepsia, for a long time and found no medicine that gave me relief until a friend recommended Munyon's Remedy. Two bottles have cured me. My wife also found great relief in Munyon's Rheumatism Cure."

Mrs. Sue A. Mowery, of Spruce Hill, Juniata County, Pa., says: "I have used two bottles of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure and now have no pain at all. I am very much pleased with it."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure never fails to relieve in 1 to 3 hours, and cures in a few days. Price, 25.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure is guaranteed to cure all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies positively cure. Price, 25c. each.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins and groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women. Price, 25c.

Asthma Cure, with Asthma Herbs, $1.00.

Munyon's Nerve Cure stops nervousness and builds up the system. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men. Price, $1.00.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, 25c. a bottle.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

WATER AS A FOOD.

The Pros and the Cons of Ice Water Also Discussed.

It is generally acknowledged by physicians that too little fluid is taken rather than too much, and the great benefit derived from treatment at mineral springs is often quite as much due to the amount as to the kind of water—that is, so far as the cure is due to water at all and not to regular habits, exercise in the air, better mental condition, faith in the cure, etc.

Many diseases are directly due to too great concentration of the fluids of the body and are to be counteracted by the imbibition of larger quantities, for a time at least. To have sufficient water present is the rationale of water cures, especially that form which prescribes the drinking of a cupful of hot or cold water half an hour before meals. This not only washes out the stomach; it furnishes the medium for the active secretions, ptyalin, gastric juice, etc., in quantity. On the other hand, excess lies in the path of this as well as other things, and what is a rule for one is not a rule for another. However, if one finds that the taking of a pint of water will relieve that sense of oppression and indigestion which sometimes occurs an hour or two after a meal, and that only favorable effects follow, the inference is that too little was taken with the food. There is not much danger of taking too much clear water.

The temperature of the water to be drunk is often a vexed question. This may be left to the individual, for the quantity taken (one-half to one pint) at any time can have but little influence upon the temperature of the 14 pints of blood circulating rapidly about the 70 or more pounds of water in the tissues, which are maintained at a temperature of nearly 100 degrees.

For experiment two tumblers of ice water have been slowly swallowed and promptly siphoned out and found to have attained a temperature of 95 degrees in five minutes. It is true that it is possible to swallow ice water so rapidly and in such quantities that the stomach receives a momentary chill and disturbance sets in, but this is no reason why all ice water should be forbidden.—American Kitchen Magazine.

DIVIDED PORTIONS.

How a Young Man and His Girl Outwitted a French Waiter.

A young man and young woman, evidently of the "'Arry and 'is girl" kind, entered a table d'hote restaurant where all sorts of feathers flock together. They found a vacant table, and 'Arry was soon discussing the bill of fare, which, as usual, reads something like this: "Consomme or St. Germain, codfish or fried smelts, mutton chops or roast duck," and so on. The "ors" puzzled the pair. 'Arry finally asked the waiter if they could have only one of each of the "ors." The "oui" of the waiter was politely emphatic. Then they whispered together, but those near by caught enough to learn that the young woman had hit on a plan to get a portion of each food mentioned on the menu card.

Two kinds of soups came. They ladled out half the contents of each tureen, then changed plates and tureens and gave a taste of both. Then came the fish. Bessie ate just one half of the neat little pile of codfish on her plate and then traded off for 'Arry's, upon which he had generously left considerably more than 1½ of the 3 smelts provided him. And so on through the whole list, even up to the French pancakes, "or" the nuts, to the delight of the onlookers, who by this time had learned a thing or two about circumventing the "ors" on a table d'hote bill of fare. When the clever couple passed out of the restaurant, a big man, who couldn't contain himself, exploded thusly: "Well, well, that beats the five cent plate of ice cream with two spoons all hollow." Diners out who live under their hats here know a thing or two about economy and enjoyment at every stage of the game of life.—New York Cor. Pittsburg Dispatch.

Had His Troubles, However.

The coroner of a rural town in Georgia was examining a witness in a case of sudden death. "Did you ever hear the deceased complain of any ailment?" he asked of one.

"The who, suh?"

"The deceased."

The old fellow scratched his head, looked thoughtful, then called his wife, daughter and son-in-law aside and held a whispered consultation. Then he faced the coroner.

"I never knowed no 'decease,' suh," he said, "'ceptin you means dem folks what done cease ter plant cotton."

"The 'deceased' is the man lying dead there," explained the colonel.

"Oh," exclaimed the witness, "of you means de dead man, I'm right 'long wid you! En now, ef I don't disremember, I did heah dat he had rattlin or der brain."

"'Rattling of the brain?'"

"Yes, suh."

"And what's that?"

"Well, suh, hit tain't 'zac'ly a misery er de stummuck, but hit ain't fur from it, en hit's des 'bout ez painful ez flintin at de heart or catchin er de jints or settlin er de bones, en, ef I makes no mistakes, hit ain't so powerful fur from ringin in de yea's en twitchin er de skull, en dat's all I knows 'bout it."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Where a man has a passion for meditating without the capacity of thinking, a particular idea fixes itself fast and soon creates a mental disease.—Goethe.

What a man can do is his greatest ornament, and he always consults his dignity by doing it.—Carlyle.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 13, 1896.

Wanamaker's mail order department is the envy of every big store from Maine to Florida, and cross country as well. Seventy-five careful people are engaged in it—looking after the wants of our correspondents. An order sent here is put in the hands of one of these experts, who shops for you as carefully as you'd do for yourself.

And we want you to make the freest use of all the facilities we've planned. But come to the store if you can. You could be served no better than through the mail order department, but come for the enjoyment of the trip. The store is wonderfully pretty just now, with its wealth of goods and its works of art and the cyclorama of "The Triumph of Spring."

Think of having the greatest collection of dress goods in the world from which to select the Spring outfit! Ab-

solute leadership rests here! Other stores match us—in in spots; here a few, there a few; with prices as a rule enough higher to pay the costs of their indirect gathering.

The Dress Goods Salon is the home of the novelties—be their texture cotton, linen, wool, mohair or silk. For instance—

Irish Dimities, plain and fancy, 25c.
Organdie Fantasie, 25c.
English Lappet Lawns, 30c and 35c.
French Printed Organdies, 37½c.
Organdie Raye, 40c.
French Printed Plumetis, 50c.
Batiste Trianon, 40c.
Batiste Faconne, 40c.
Batiste Neigeuse, 40c.
French Azalee, 40c.
Plain, figured and bordered Pique, 25c, 37½c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 65c and 75c.

And Dress Linens, 35c to $3.50 a yard—for the novel weaves. 12½c to 50c for the plain.

And the story is stopped without a word of the silk-and-wool beauties—75c to $7 a yard.

Enough to ask you come and enjoy them.

Black Dress Stuffs—

There is ease and safety in buying black goods here. They are shown in such a flood of good honest daylight that color defects could stand no chance. Four long sections are devoted to the selling, dividing the goods in this wise—

SECTION No. 1—
397 kinds Crepons, Crepe de Chenes and Etamines.

SECTION No. 2—
580 kinds figured Mohairs, Silk-and-wool Brocades, all-wool Armures and figured Brilliantines.

SECTION No. 3—
186 kinds fine Serges, wide wale Diagonals, Serge Cheviots, Storm Serges.

SECTION No. 4—
263 kinds all-wool and silk-and-wool Henriettas, Cashmeres, Veilings, Challis, silk-and-wool Tamisse, Clarette, Melrose, Drap d'Alma, Endora, Camel's-hair Grenadines, plain and fancy weave Mohairs.

Just a price-word—

TWISTED SILK GRENADINES—
44-inch all pure silk and perfection of loom weaving. The first time these goods ever sold for less than $2.50. Today's price is $1.50.

BLACK ALL-WOOL CHALLIS—
No fabric more in demand than all-wool Challis for Summer wear. It was hard work to find one of the quality we are selling at 25c. To compare with other merchandise it should bring half as much again. All other grades up to $1 a yard.

BLACK FIGURED ETAMINES—
A little early in the season to talk of less prices on the newest stuffs, but a little flurry caused a change of price on six designs that have been selling freely at $3.50. Our price this morning is $2.50.

BLACK CREPE DE CHENE—
Only a few more pieces of that wonderful Black Crepe de Chene that sold at $1, and now 50c a yard. Enough to last a few hours.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Buy Your Wall Paper By Mail

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

100 Samples Free.

New designs 5c and up | Warranted to
Elegant gilt 5c " " | suit or money
Borders same low rate | refunded.
Send 8c for postage; deduct when ordering. F. H. CADY, 305 Westmr. St., Prov., R. I. Liberal discounts to clubs and agents.

You Can't Make Money

unless you sell the best. We have it and offer liberal terms to salesmen, local and traveling.

Chase Brothers Company,
New England Nurseries. Rochester, N. Y.

Revolutionized Prices for Spring. Amazing—but Absolutely True

Great results demand bold strokes.

We must double our sales or cut down the work of thousands who look to us for it. Unless we sell twice as much, we've goods enough for the whole season.

That's why

Prices just one-half—to double the sales.

We know it's unusual. We know it's unprofitable. We've gone all over that, and decided, with Spring just beginning, to

Break away from cut and dried methods by Selling for Half Price.

Whatever clothes you want for Spring, better buy now. Whatever clothes you want this Summer buy now. Whatever clothes you want next Winter buy now. It just comes to this:

Finest Overcoats worth $25.00 next October, are $12.50 now.
Finest Black Suits worth $30.00, to-day we sell for $15.00.
Spring Suits worth $12.00 go for $6.00; $8.75 ones $4.38.
Spring Overcoats worth $12.00 are $6.00; $7.50 ones $3.75.
Boys' Suits ought to bring $8.00, now $4.00; $4.00 ones $2.00
Men's Trousers by thousands at just half.

We only give a few prices out of many. The city is stirred up over our prices. Nothing has ever been done like it. We're clothing with Wanamaker & Brown's make of Clothing at prices that don't pay for the cloth and work.

SAME AS EVER

Notwithstanding the prices, we're paying Railroad Fare on purchases of moderate amount, as usual.

Sixth and Market Sts. WANAMAKER & BROWN
Twelfth and Market Sts. WM. H. WANAMAKER
PHILADELPHIA

R. BUSEMAN,

BREAD AND FANCY CAKE BAKERY

AND ICE CREAM SALOON,

Bath and Otter Streets, Bristol.

Weddings and Parties Supplied at Short Notice

Dr. C. E. King,

DENTIST,

202 Mill Street, Bristol,

(Over Pursell's Drug Store.)

Groceries

In Great Variety And Cheap

AT FOSTER'S.

Especial care is taken to constantly have on hand the finest Butter, Teas, Coffees, and Spices the market affords. Fruits and Vegetables in season.

EDWARD H. FOSTER.

The DORRANCE STREET .... GROCER.

AN OFFICE WHERE

Everything in connection with

REAL ESTATE

IS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO

You can buy a Property, have the deed drawn procure a loan on mortgage, get the building insured and the lot surveyed; the whole transaction completely and carefully attended to by one person, just as you would do it yourself, if you knew how.

A. Weir Gilkeson,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

BRISTOL, PA.

Sherman & Peirce,

BRISTOL, PA.

Lumber Yard

Fully stocked with all kinds of Building and Finished Lumber, both PINE AND HARDWOOD.

MILL WORK in variety, including STAIRWAYS and HARDWOOD INTERIOR FINISH.

Upholstering and Repairing

OF FURNITURE of all kinds.

CARPETS beaten, sewed and laid. Window Shades, Awnings, Slip Covers. Mattresses made over—hair thoroughly picked, feathers renovated by steam.

Chairs Re-Caned.

Orders from the surrounding country will receive my personal attention.

Chas. H. Ancker,

No. 109 Cedar St.,

BRISTOL, PA.

WILLIAM TERNESON,

Manufacturer & dealer in

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine

Boots, Shoes & Gaiters,

Cor. Mill and Pond Sts., BRISTOL, PA.

A first-class calf-skin Gaiter, my own make, $3

Also a full line of John Mundell's Solar Tipped Children's Shoes.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold at public sale, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1896,

beginning on premises No. 1, as hereinafter named, at 2 o'clock, and continuing on premises No. 2, the following real estate, to wit:

No. 1. All that certain tract of land situated on the road leading from the Bath road to the Beaver Dam road in Bristol township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a corner in the middle of a public road, at the northwesterly corner of other land of John McGinley and at a corner of Joseph B. Hutchinson's land, thence along the middle of said road South fifty and one-half degrees East fifty-one perches and fifty-eight hundredths to a corner of land recently sold to Mary Hunter, thence by said Hunter's land North forty-four and one-half degrees East fifty-three perches and eighty-eight hundredths to an angle, thence still by Mary Hunter's land South forty-eight degrees East twenty-nine perches and ninety-two hundredths to a corner in the line of the "Potter's Field," thence by land of the said "Potter's Field" North nineteen and one-half degrees East twenty-seven perches and forty-four hundredths to a corner, thence by land of Caleb N. Taylor, North twenty-eight degrees West one hundred and fifty-four perches to a corner of John C. Burton's land, thence by said Burton's land and land of Alfred C. Johnson, South sixty and one-half degrees West seventy-five perches and eight hundredths to an angle, thence still by said Johnson's land South two degrees East fifty-nine perches to a corner, and South sixty and one-half degrees West fifteen perches to a corner, thence still by the said Johnson's land South two degrees East thirty-four perches and seven hundredths to a corner, thence by Joseph B. Hutchinson's land South sixty-eight degrees East forty-six perches and three hundredths to the place of beginning, Containing about one hundred acres of good farm land. The improvements consist of a 2½ story stone dwelling house, 31x16 feet, with a one-story kitchen, 14x13 feet, attached, containing four rooms and kitchen on the first floor, four rooms on the second floor, and the attic. There is a well of good water by the house. There is also upon the premises a frame barn with stone base, 24x97 feet, with carriage house attached, 12x30 feet, and an overshoot, 12x60 feet, containing six horse stalls and twelve cow stalls, and having corn crib in overshoot, together with hay and straw loft. Also, a barrack, corn crib, chicken house, etc., and a good bearing apple orchard, having fifty apple and eighteen pear trees. Also, at the same time, 12 acres of wheat and 8 acres of rye in the ground.

No. 2. All that certain tract of land situated on the Bath road, in Bristol township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the middle of the Bristol and Newtown road, at a stone in corner of land of James C King, thence by said land South sixty-nine degrees and a half West eighty perches and eighty-eight hundredths to a stone, another corner of said land, thence by the same North forty-three degrees and three-quarters West nineteen perches to a stone, thence North thirty-two degrees and three-quarters West thirty perches and six hundredths to a stone in the line of John B. Headley's land, thence by said Headley's land North sixty-nine degrees and a quarter East one hundred and eleven perches and sixteen hundredths to the side of the road aforesaid to a stone, thence along the side of said road South one and a quarter degrees East thirty-eight perches and seventy-six hundredths to a stone, thence North sixty-nine degrees East one perch and five-tenths to a corner, thence along the middle of the same road South one and a quarter degrees East twelve perches and twenty-six hundredths to the place of beginning. Containing about twenty-eight acres of land. The improvements consist of a 2½ story frame dwelling house, 20x16 feet, an addition 11x18 feet, with a kitchen, 14x16 feet, attached, containing three rooms on the first floor, four rooms on the second floor and two in the attic. There is a well of good water by the house. There is also upon the premises a frame barn, 22½x46 feet, containing three stalls and hay loft, etc., and a wagon shed, 16x20 feet. All the buildings are in good condition.

Conditions will be made known the day of sale by ABRAM S WILSON,
Assignee of John McGinley and wife.
Edward N. Booz, Auctioneer.
Gilkeson & Wright, Attorneys.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of WILLIAM J. JONES, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks County, Pa.

LETTERS testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same, without delay, to

LYDIA A. JONES,
WILLIAM JAMES DIVINE JONES,
Or, Executors.
GILKESON & WRIGHT,
Attorneys.

Assigned Estate Notice.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF MINOR H. IVINS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Minor H. Ivins and wife have made a general assignment of the property of the former in trust for the benefit of his creditors to the undersigned.

All persons indebted to the said Minor H. Ivins are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them without delay to AMOS B. HEADLEY, Assignee,
Or his Attorneys, Tullytown, Pa.
GILKESON & WRIGHT.

Orphans' Court Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the account of William G. Allen, as guardian of Daisy Allen, a minor child of Charles Henry Allen, deceased, as stated by Clara M. Allen, executrix of said William G. Allen, who is now deceased, has been duly filed in this office and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Bucks County for confirmation and allowance on Monday, the 13th day of April, A. D., 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. WARREN S. ELY,
Clerk of Orphans' Court.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that John McGinley and Bridget McGinley, his wife, of the Borough of Bristol, Bucks county, Pa., have by deed and voluntary assignment, assigned all their property, real and personal, to Abram S. Wilson, of said borough, for the benefit of the creditors of the said John McGinley and wife. All persons, therefore, indebted to the said John McGinley and Bridget McGinley, his wife, will make immediate payment to the assignee, and those having legal claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

ABRAM S. WILSON,
Assignee of John and Bridget McGinley.
Gilkeson & Wright, Attorneys.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold at public sale, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1896,

commencing at 2 o'clock, on premises No. 1, as hereinafter named, and continuing to sell on the premises in the order in which they occur in this advertisement, the following real estate, to-wit:

No. 1. All that certain messuage and tract of land situated on the northeast side of Lafayette Street, at No. 237, having a front of 37 feet and a depth of 109 feet. The improvements consist of a 2½ story frame dwelling house, 18x30 feet, with an addition, 13x16 feet, containing three rooms and entry on first floor, four rooms, bathroom and hallway on the second, and two rooms in the attic, with an enclosed shed 13x9 feet attached, furnished with water and used as a kitchen.

No. 2. All that certain messuage and tract of land situated on the northeast side of Washington Street, and No. 115, having a front of 25 feet and a depth of 125 feet. The improvements consist of a 2½ story frame dwelling house, 11x33 feet, containing three rooms on first floor, two on the second, and two in the attic, with an enclosed shed 11x10 feet attached, and well of good water by the shed, and one hydrant.

No. 3. All that certain messuage and tract of land situated on the northeast side of Dorrance Street, at No. 319, having a front of 22 feet and a depth of 152 feet 4 inches. The improvements consist of a 2½ story frame dwelling house, 14x30 feet, containing three rooms on first floor, two on the second, and one in the attic, with a shed 11x7 feet attached, and a well of good water.

No. 4. All that certain messuage and tract of land situated on the northeast side of Penn Street, at No. 317, having a front of 20 feet and a depth of 110 feet. The improvements consist of a 2½ story frame dwelling house 11x26 feet, containing three rooms on first floor, two rooms on the second floor, and an attic, with a shed 11x7 feet attached, and a well of good water.

No. 5. All that certain messuage and tract of land situated on the northeast side of Penn Street, at No. 321, having a front of 18 feet 9 inches and a depth of 110 feet. The improvements consist of a 2½ story frame dwelling house, 14x38 feet, containing three rooms on first floor, two on the second floor, and an attic, with a shed 11x7 feet attached, and a well of good water.

No. 6. All that certain messuage and tract of land situated on the northeast side of Penn Street, at No. 319, having a front of 18 feet 9 inches and a depth of 110 feet. The improvements consist of a 2½ story frame dwelling house, 14x38 feet, containing three rooms on first floor, two on the second floor, and an attic, with a shed 14x7 feet attached, and a hydrant in the kitchen.

No. 7. All that certain messuage or tract of land situated on the northeast side of Penn Street, at No. 317, adjoining the above, having a front of 18 feet 9 inches and a depth of 110 feet. The improvements consist of a 2½ story frame dwelling house, 14x38 feet, containing three rooms on first floor, two on the second floor, and an attic, with a shed 14x7 feet attached, and a hydrant in the kitchen.

No. 8. All that certain messuage and tract of land situated on the southeast side of Cedar Street, at No. 216, having a front of 24 feet and a depth of 99 feet. The improvements consist of a 2½ story frame dwelling house, 18x16 feet, an addition 11 feet 6 inches by 16 feet, two stories high, and a kitchen attached, 11 feet 6 inches by 9 feet, containing three rooms on the first floor, two on the second floor, and an attic, and a well of good water near the house.

No. 9. All that certain messuage and tract of land situated on the northeast side of Bath Street, at No. 521, commencing at a stone on the northeast side of Bath street and running North 70 degrees and 15 minutes East 128 feet 8 inches, thence North 19 degrees 45 minutes West 24 feet three inches, thence South 70 degrees 15 minutes West 93 feet 8 inches, thence South 19 degrees East 1 foot 6 inches, thence South 19 degrees 75 minutes East 22 feet 9 inches to the point of beginning. The improvements consist of a 2½ story brick dwelling house, 21x28 feet, an addition 11x29 feet, and a frame addition 11x12 feet, two stories high, containing four rooms and a hallway on the first floor, four rooms on the second floor, and two in the attic, with a shed attached 11x7 feet, furnished with water in the kitchen and lighted by gas.

No. 10. All that certain messuage and tract of land situated on the northeast corner of Swain and Otter streets, having a front of 27 feet and a depth of 150 feet, and a width in the rear of 40 feet for a distance of 27 feet 6 inches. The improvements consist of a three-story frame dwelling house, 20x16 feet, containing three rooms on first floor, three on the second, and two on the third, having a shed 13x8 feet attached, lighted by gas and having a well of good water. There is also upon the premises a frame barn 18x32 feet, containing three stalls, room for carriage or wagon and a hay loft. There is a pigeon coop attached to the barn, 8x10 feet.

No. 11. All that certain messuage and tract of land situated on the southwest side of Swain Street, at No. 605, having a front of 17 feet 6 inches and a depth of 115 feet. The improvements consist of a 2½ story frame dwelling house, 11x38 feet, containing three rooms on the first floor, two on the second, and two in the attic, with a shed attached 14x8 feet, and a well of good water. On the rear of the lot is a one-story frame building 12x16 feet.

All the above named properties situated in the Borough of Bristol, Bucks co., Pa.

Conditions will be made known on day of sale by ABRAM S. WILSON,
Assignee of John and Bridget McGinley.
Edward N. Booz, Auctioneer.
Gilkeson & Wright, Attorneys.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of SARAH L. GOFORTH, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks County, Pa.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same will present them without delay, in proper order for settlement, to JOHN H. LARUE,
Or, Executor.
JOHN C. STUCKERT,
Attorney.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of DANIEL CURRAN, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks County, Pa.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same will present them without delay, in proper order for settlement, to

1-3-96 JOHN CURRAN,
Administrator.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of GEORGE W. PAXSON, late of Bristol borough, Bucks County, deceased.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and all persons having legal claims against the said estate are requested to present the same in proper form, without delay, for settlement, to

Or EDWARD B. BROWN,
GILKESON & WRIGHT, Administrator,
Attorneys.

An Ordinance

Authorizing the construction and operation by the Newtown, Langhorne and Bristol Trolley Street Railway Company, from a point where the Newtown road crosses the northwestern boundary of the borough of Bristol, thence extending over and along the said Newtown road and Bath street to the intersection with Otter street, of a passenger railway to be operated by electrical power, and defining the conditions upon which consent to the same is given.

The Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol ordain:

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this ordinance, The Newtown, Langhorne and Bristol Trolley Street Railway Company may, in accordance with and strictly subject to the terms, conditions and regulations contained in this ordinance, and such other regulations as may be prescribed in ordinances hereafter to be passed by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, construct, maintain and operate over and upon the Newtown Road and Bath Street in said borough from the point where the said Newtown Road crosses the northwest boundary line of the said borough, thence extending along and over the said Newtown road and Bath street to the intersection of the said Bath street with Otter street a single line of railway tracks, with the necessary switches and turnouts, and upon the said street may erect and maintain poles and string wires thereon for the purpose of operating such street passenger railway by electric power.

SECTION 2. Before the said passenger railway company shall have any power or authority whatever to enter upon, occupy or use the street in this ordinance named for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating their said railway, said company shall file with the Clerk of Council their written acceptance of the terms, conditions and provisions of this ordinance and of all reasonable provisions of ordinances hereafter to be passed by the Burgess and Council aforesaid relating to street passenger railways, and an agreement upon the part of the said passenger railway company to construct, operate and maintain their said railway, its tracks, poles and wires, expressly subject to the provisions of this ordinance and to all reasonable provisions of ordinances relating to street passenger railways hereafter to be passed by the Burgess and Council aforesaid, which said written acceptance and agreement shall be signed by the President of such company, and have affixed thereto the corporate seal thereof, duly attested by the Secretary, and shall show upon its face the requisite legal authority of the said officers to sign such acceptance and agreement and affix the corporate seal thereto, so as to legally bind such company, and that upon such written acceptance and agreement being filed as aforesaid, the said Clerk shall submit the same to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion as to whether the said written acceptance and agreement is sufficient to legally bind the said railway company to comply with the terms, conditions and provisions of this ordinance and the reasonable provisions of all other ordinances hereafter to be passed by the Burgess and Council aforesaid relating to street passenger railways, and that upon the certificate of the Corporation Counsel being received by said Clerk that the said written acceptance and agreement is sufficient for the said purpose, it shall be the duty of the said Clerk to issue to such passenger railway company a written permit signed by himself, countersigned by the Burgess and under the corporate seal, giving the consent of the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol to said passenger railway company to enter upon, occupy and use the said street aforesaid for the purpose of laying down a single track with the necessary switches and turn outs, and to erect poles thereon and string wires thereon and operate their said railway, which said permit shall also set forth that the said street passenger railway company have accepted the provisions of this ordinance and all reasonable provisions of all ordinances hereafter to be passed by the Burgess and Council aforesaid relating to street railways, and that such permit is issued upon condition that said passenger railway company shall from time to time and at all times hereafter construct, maintain and operate their said railway subject to the terms, conditions and provisions of this ordinance and of all reasonable ordinances hereafter to be passed by said Burgess and Council relating to street passenger railways and that before issuing said permit the said company shall pay the Borough Treasurer the sum of Seventy-five Dollars, to pay for printing and publishing this ordinance, and until the permit hereinbefore provided for shall by the Clerk of Council have been regularly issued and delivered to said passenger railway company, said company shall have no power or authority whatsoever to enter upon, occupy or use any street or streets in said borough for any purpose whatsoever.

SECTION 3. That electrical power only shall be used on the railway constructed under the provisions of this ordinance and the overhead system shall be discarded and dispensed with, whenever a more satisfactory means of electrical propulsion shall be brought into practical and commercial use in communities of similar size.

SECTION 4. That said passenger railway company shall locate its line and construct the same, both as to street and overhead work, under the direction of Borough Council.

SECTION 5. That said passenger railway company shall lay its track so as to conform to the established grade of the street occupied thereby; and shall at all times keep the space between the rails and for a distance of two (2) feet outside of each line thereof in good repair, and in conformity with the nature of the roadway, whether paved, macadamized or otherwise, and should the Burgess and Council aforesaid at any time hereafter direct the street occupied by said railway track or tracks to be paved with Belgian blocks, vitrified brick, or any other kind of permanent pavement, then and in such case it shall be the duty of the said passenger railway company to at once pave, at its own expense, such space between the rails and two feet outside each line thereof, with such pavement as shall be directed by said Burgess and Council, as above provided. Should such improved pavement require the use of a tram or other special pattern of rail than that hereinafter provided for, then and in such case such change of rail shall be made under the supervision of the Committee on Streets and Highways. Whenever the tracks of said passenger railway company shall cross street gutters not yet curbed and covered, said company shall, under the supervision of the Committee on Streets and Highways, construct covered gutter-crossings, corresponding with those now in use, excepting that the covers of said gutters as well as of all other gutters crossed by said tracks, shall be of iron of similar pattern and dimension to those now in use at Cedar and Dorrance streets in said borough.

SECTION 6. That, if in the opinion of Council it shall be necessary for the borough at any time to occupy all or any part of the said Newtown Road and Bath street for any purpose whatsoever, the said borough shall have full and entire authority to so occupy said street, or any part thereof, without liability for damages for obstructing the operations of said railway company.

SECTION 7. That the said passenger railway company shall not use salt upon its tracks for the purpose of melting snow or ice, and when snow or ice is removed from the tracks, the same shall not be thrown into heaps along the sides of the tracks, but shall be carefully and evenly distributed, so as not to obstruct travel.

SECTION 8. That the rails to be used by said passenger railway company shall be girder rails of not less weight than forty-eight pounds per yard, they shall be securely fastened to heavy wooden ties and bonded in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and shall be laid five feet two inches apart so that wagon wheels can run thereon.

SECTION 9. That all poles erected by said passenger railway company shall be erected, located and maintained under the supervision of the Committee on Streets and Highways, they shall be straight and smooth, and shall be kept painted from top to bottom at the expense of said company, they shall be placed on the inside of the curb, about two inches therefrom and in such a manner as to cause the least possible obstruction and injury to the curb and sidewalk, and no poles shall be placed on the outside of the curb line of any street without the express permission of the said Committee. They shall be as few in number as possible, and shall be subject at all times to the use of the borough for stringing wires thereon for its own use.

SECTION 10. That all wires suspended over the streets by said passenger railway company shall be at least eighteen feet above the surface of the tracks, and shall be so fastened to the poles and to each other that they will be effectively insulated and properly secured.

SECTION 11. That in case of fire, the Fire Department shall have the right of way on the said Newtown road and Bath street, and shall maintain it as long as necessary, and no longer, and funeral and other processions shall also be entitled to the same privilege.

SECTION 12. That the said passenger railway company shall commence the construction of their said railway within six months after the date of the permit for the construction of said railway hereinbefore provided for, and shall have their said railway fully constructed, equipped and operated with electricity upon the street aforesaid within two years after the date of said permit, unless the Burgess and Council aforesaid shall by ordinance extend the time, and in case said passenger railway company shall fail or neglect to comply with the provisions of this section of this ordinance, the permit theretofore issued to such company in the manner hereinbefore provided for shall by the Burgess of the Borough of Bristol be declared null and void, and thereupon and immediately thereafter any and all rights, powers and privileges of said passenger railway company under this ordinance, and under the permit issued to said company shall at once entirely cease, determine and become utterly null and void.

SECTION 13. That said railway company shall be subject to such reasonable regulations and ordinances regulating the maintenance and operation of the street railway as the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol may hereafter enact, and should such railway company neglect or refuse to comply with the directions of the Committee on Streets and Highways respecting the location, construction or reconstruction of its track and overhead work, or repairs of that portion of the roadway occupied by said track and the space of two (2) feet outside each line thereof, or neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this ordinance or of any future reasonable ordinances regulating street railways, then and in such case the borough of Bristol, in addition to all other legal rights and remedies, reserves to itself and officers the right to stop the running of cars over said railway until said company shall fully comply with the said directions or with all the provisions of said ordinance or ordinances.

SECTION 14. That said railway company shall indemnify and save harmless the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol from the payment of any and all damages sustained by any person or persons, firm or corporation caused by the maintenance, construction or operation of said railway.

Enacted into an Ordinance at the Council Chamber of the Borough of Bristol this 23d day of March, A. D., 1896.

B. C. FOSTER, President of Council.
Attest—J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Clerk.
Approved this 24th day of March, A. D., 1896.
RAYMOND F. BUSEMAN,
Burgess of the Borough of Bristol.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

In effect June 26, 1895.

NEW YORK AND EAST—Arrives at 7.15, 9.30, 10 .. A. M., 2 .., 7 30 P. M. Closes at 7.00, 8.15, 11 .. A. M., 3.30, 7 .. P. M. SUNDAYS—Arrives at 8.00 A. M. Closes at 9.00 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND WEST—Arrives at 7.15, 8.4.. 9.30 A. M., 12 15, 4.30, 7.30 P. M. Closes at 6.00, 8.15, 10.00 A. M., 1.20, 2.1.., 6.40 P. M. SUNDAYS—Arrives at 8.00 A. M. Closes at 9.00 A. M.

NEWPORTVILLE—Arrives at 8.00 A. M. and leaves at 8.07 A. M.

EMILIE, OXFORD VALLEY, &c—Arrives at 10.10 A. M. Closes at 11.45 A. M.

NEWTOWN ...—Arrives 11.30 A. M., leaves .00 P. M.

Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Post Office closes 8.00 P. M. Saturday, 8.30 P. M. Open Sunday from 8 to 9 A. M.

J. M. WINDER, P. M.

Location of

BOXES AND KEYS.

BRISTOL FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH.

24. Box at T. L. Leedom & Co.'s Carpet Mill. Key at Thos. L. Leedom & Co.'s office.
25. Box at Dorrance and Canal Streets. Keys at Wilson & Fenimore Co.'s Paper Mill office, T. B. Harkins Foundry Co.'s office, Sherman & Peirce's office.
26. Box at Edward T. Steel & Co.'s Mill. Keys at E. T. Steel & Co.'s office, Rolling Mill office, Electric Light Station, Fourth ward Hose House.
27. Box at Wm H. Grundy & Co.'s Mill. Keys at Wm. H. Grundy & Co.'s office, Rolling Mill office.
31. Box at Doron's office, Radcliffe and Market Streets. Keys at Wm. E. Doron's office, James Wright's store, Police Station, Silbert's Hotel.
36. Box at Dorrance and Cedar Streets. Keys at Comfort's Livery Stable, L. J. Bevan's residence, Doughess' Drug Store.
43. Box at Young's Drug Store, Bath Street. Keys at Young's Drug Store, E. C. Brudon's residence, Wilson Randall's residence, S. W. Hayes' store.
45. Box at Buckley Street, east of Pine Street. Keys at Appleton's Mill office, Lewis Jones' Mill office, James Blanche's Saloon.
47. Box at Otter and Linden Streets. Keys at the House, Third ward Hose House, C. H. Leedall's residence, Chas. Yeaman's coal office.
567. Box at America Hose Company House. Keys at America Hose House, Ticket office P. R. R., Joseph Wright's store, M. L. Hellyer's store.

☞ All Policemen and Night Watchmen carry Keys.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

BRISTOL LODGE, No. 25, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS. Instituted 1780.
Meets Saturday on or before full moon at Masonic Building, Cedar street.
William S. Wright, W. M., Bristol,
Harry C. Evans, Secretary, Bristol.

HERMIONE LODGE, No. 109, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Instituted 1868.
Meets every Friday night in Washington Hall.
J. Curtis Howell, Chancellor Commander,
John R. Campbell, K. of R. and S.

HERMIONE DIVISION, No. 16, 3D REG. OF PENNA., UNIFORM RANK KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Instituted 1895.
Meets everyTuesday night at Washington hall.
William V. Leech, Captain Commanding,
V. V. Vansant Sir Knight Recorder.

HOPKINS LODGE, No. 87, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS. Instituted 1846.
Meets every Wednesday night in I. O. O. F. Building.
William Lovette, Noble Grand,
Harvey S. Rue, Secretary.

MARTHA WASHINGTON CHAMBER, No. 2, KNIGHTS OF FRIENDSHIP. Instituted 1883.
Meets every Thursday night in Washington Hall.
Edward Heeding, Sir Knight Marshal,
William Haley, Cor. Secretary.

JULIA P. SHADE CHAMBER, No. 5, COMPANIONS OF FRIENDSHIP. Instituted 1890.
Meets every Wednesday night in Washington Hall.
Mrs. L. B. Howell, W. C. C.,
Miss Dora Weygand, Rec. Secretary.

H. CLAY BEATTY POST, No. 73, G. A. R. Instituted 1877.
Meets 1st and 3rd Monday night of the month in Washington Hall.
Thomas B. Harkins, Commander,
Wm. A. Barnhill, Adjutant.

H. CLAY BEATTY CIRCLE, No. 2, LADIES OF THE G. A. R. Instituted 1883.
Meets every Thursday night in Washington Hall.
Mrs. Sarah Pearson, President,
Mrs. Hattie Vandegrift, Recording Secretary.

FIDELITY COUNCIL, No. 21, JR. ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS. Instituted 1882.
Meets every Thursday night at Mohican Hall.
Elbert Vandegrift, Councillor,
Horace G. Young, Rec. Secretary.

NONPAREIL COUNCIL, ROYAL ARCANUM. Instituted 1887.
Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday night of the month in Washington Hall.
Charles H. Dills, Regent,
Wm. I. Doron, Secretary.

BRISTOL CASTLE, No. 400, KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE. Instituted 1885.
Meets every Tuesday night in Mohican Hall.
Robert J. Hetherington, Noble Chief,
John R. Young, Master of Records.

MOHICAN TRIBE, NO. 127, IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN. Instituted 1870.
Meets every Monday night in Mohican Hall.
William Stetson, Sachem,
Harry Daniels, Secretary.

NESHAMINY COUNCIL, No. 21, DEGREE OF POCOHONTAS. Instituted ——.
Meets every Saturday night at Mohican Hall.
Mrs. Eva M. Wright, Pocahontas,
Mrs. Fannie Daniels, Keeper of Records.

LIGHT OF LIBERTY LODGE, No. 135, AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION. Instituted 1884.
Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday night of the month in Mohican Hall.
James A. Jefferson, Worthy Master,
George W. Fisher, Rec. Secretary.

KEY OF LIBERTY LODGE, JR. ORDER AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION, No. 1. Instituted 1892.
Meets 1st Saturday night of the month in Mohican Hall.
Josephine Rolls, W. M.,
Joseph Fisher, R. S.

GOLDEN KEY COURT, No. 3, AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION. Instituted ——.
Meets 3rd Wednesday night of the month in Mohican Hall.
Mrs. Jemima Spencer, Worthy Mistress,
Mrs. Mary E. Young, Rec. Secretary.

COURT ONWARD, No. 89, FORESTERS OF AMERICA. Instituted 1893.
Meets every Tuesday night in Washington Hall.
Maurice Hellyer, Chief Ranger,
R. B. Kelly, Financial Secretary.

BRISTOL DIVISION, No. 1, ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS. Instituted 1883.
Meets 1st Thursday night of the month in A. O. H. Hall, Corson street.
Patrick F. Fallon, President,
James Roche, Secretary.

BRISTOL DIVISION, No. 107, SONS OF TEMPERANCE. Instituted 1882.
Meets every Friday night in Washington Hall.
Jennie McKey, Worthy Patriarch,
George J. Sheppard, Recording Scribe.

BRISTOL CASTLE, No. 103, ANCIENT ORDER KNIGHTS OF THE MYSTIC CHAIN. Instituted 1883.
Meets every Monday night in Washington Hall.
Frank S. Moss, Commander,
J. C. Adams, Rec. Secretary.

GEO. J. SHEPPARD, COMPANY G., 2ND REGIMENT, ANCIENT ORDER KNIGHTS OF THE MYSTIC CHAIN. Instituted 1890.
J. C. Adams, Captain,
Wm. L. Holt, Orderly Sergeant.

BRISTOL TEMPLE, No. 60, LADIES OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE. Instituted 1895.
Meets every Monday night in Evans' Hall.
Mrs. Nellie Mackie, Noble Templar,
Mrs. Hattie Vandegrift, Guardian of Records.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

In effect January 6th, 1896.

Leave Bristol for Phila. (Broad St.), *2.46, 5.37, 6.32, 6.51, 7.21, 7.41, *8.12, 8.24, *9.14, 9.5 , *10.29 A. M. 12.02, 12.49, *1.14, *3.03, 3.10, 4.02, 4.55, 5.36, 5.43, 6.30, *7.00 *7.44, 8.09, 8.30, 9.27, *11.03 P. M.

Sunday trains, *2.46, 7.00, *8.11, 9.00, *10.29 A. M. *12.04, 12.54, 5.00, 5.36, *7.21, 8.30, 8.59, 9.28, *11.03 P. M.

Leave Phila. (Broad St.), for Bristol, 12.01, *2.20, 6.09, 6.28, *6.50, 7.34, *8.14, 8.30, 9.52, *11.14 A. M. 12.01, 1.04, 1.50, 2.43, 3.32, *3.52, 4.30, *5.00, 5.02, 5.19, *6.00, 6.02, 6.21, 7.27, 9.17, *10.00, 11.17 P. M.

Sunday trains, 12.01, 7.40, *8.30, 9.36, 11.47 A. M. 2.02, *5.20, 6.00, *6.26, *6.35, 7.27, *8.12 *10.00, 10.25 P. M.

(*) Express trains.

For further particulars apply to the ticket agent at the station.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

THE INTERSTATE STEAMBOAT CO.

Steamer Florence

Leaves Bristol for Philadelphia at 8.30 a. m.
Leaves Philadelphia for Bristol at 2.30 p. m.
Boats land in Philadelphia at Pier 8. North wharves, above Arch Street.

STEAMERS COLUMBIA AND TRENTON

Leave Bristol for Philadelphia at 7.15 and 9.15 a. m.
Returning leave Chestnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 2 and 3 p. m.
Sundays, leave Bristol at 9.15 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia at 3 p. m.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Radcliffe Street, above Market Street.
Rev. Edward P. Shields, D. D., Pastor.

Sunday Services.—Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 2.30 p. m. Christian Endeavor at 6.45 p. m.
Mid-week Services.—Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
Corner Walnut and Cedar Streets.
Rev. Wm. Bryce Morrow, Rector.

Sunday Services.—Celebration of the Holy Communion, every Lord's Day at 8 a. m.; on first Sunday in each month, at 10.30 a. m. Ordinary service of matins, litany, etc., with sermon, at 10.30 a. m. Evensong, followed by sermon, at 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 2.30 p. m.
All Holy Days.—Celebration of Holy Communion at 9 a. m.
Work-day Services.—Wednesday evenings at 7.30, followed by a Conference or else an Instruction. Friday mornings at 9 o'clock.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Wood Street, above Mulberry.
Rev. Charles H. Rorer, Pastor.

Sabbath.—Preaching, 10.30 a. m. and 7.45 p. m. Class Meeting, 9.30 a. m. Sunday School, 2 p. m. Wesleyan Brotherhood, 3.30 p. m. Epworth League, 6.30 p. m. Song Service, 7.30 p. m.
Sacrament of Lord's Supper.—First Sabbath morning of each month.
Class Meetings.—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings at 7.45 o'clock.
Prayer Meetings.—Thursday evenings at 7.45 o'clock.
Meeting for Christian Holiness.—Tuesday evenings at 7.45 o'clock.
Meeting of Junior Epworth League.—Thursdays at 4.30 p. m.

Seats Free. All Welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Corner Cedar and Walnut Streets.
Rev. Edward A. Rook, Pastor.

Sabbath Services.—Preaching, 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sabbath School, 2 p. m.; N. Morgan Stephen, Superintendent. Young People's Union, 6.30 p. m.; George Sheppard, President.
Communion.—First Sunday in each month.
Week-day Services.—Prayer meeting, Wednesday evenings at 7.45 o'clock. Mission Circle, 2nd Thursday in each month; Mrs. Samuel Swain, President. King's Daughters, 2nd Tuesday in each month; Miss Laura Swain, President.

Seats Free. All Welcome.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH,
Radcliffe Street, above Jefferson Avenue.
Rev. Father Charles J. Vandegrift, Priest.

Sunday Services.—Mass at 8 a. m. Children's mass at 9 a. m. High mass at 10.30 a. m. Vespers at 3.30 p. m., followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.
Members of the Sodality of the B. V. M. meet at 4.15 p. m. to recite the office.
Week-days.—Mass every morning at 6.30 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION,
Corner Jefferson Avenue and Wood Street.

Sunday Services.—Morning prayer and sermon at 10.30 o'clock. Evening prayer and sermon at 7.45 o'clock. Sunday School at 2.30 p. m.; catechizing by Superintendent first Sunday in each month.

OLD MEMORIES AWAKENED.

The Little Book Made Him Thoughtful For One Night.

It was only an ordinarily bound, small sized Bible and would not attract more than a passing glance from any one of the hurrying hundreds who passed the little table in front of the secondhand bookstore every day. Perhaps it had lain there for years unnoticed until one day last week, when its former owner found it. He was ambling along, surrounded by several boon companions—a man of about 36 years, from his general appearance, but one whose eyes looked like those of an old man, the kind of eyes one sees in the sockets about the gambling houses. He was the jolliest of the crowd and in a boisterous way was joking his fellows. As his eyes shifted restlessly he happened to catch sight of that little leather covered Bible as it lay on the dirty table in front of the old secondhand store. In an instant he stopped as if petrified and forgetting his companions stood riveted to the spot. Then he walked quickly into the store and asked the old woman to come outside.

"How much for this book?" he asked, picking it up.

"Thirty-five cents," was the reply.

The man handed her a silver dollar, and, picking up the book, left the store.

"What on earth do you want with that book?" exclaimed one of the "gang," who did not see the title. But the man paid no attention to the question. Instead he opened the book and there on the fly leaf saw the inscription, "To my boy," and underneath the date. As he read the words two tears came into his eyes and one of them plashed down upon the book. His companions had by this time passed on and had entered a saloon, but he did not think of them. His thoughts were of that twenty-first birthday 15 years ago when his mother had given the little book to him on the eve of his departure for the city. In a minute he had lived over all those evil 15 years that had elapsed since then, and unmindful of the passersby stood in the middle of the crowded street, the book still open in his hand. His companions had by this time missed him and came back.

"Hurry up, old boy! The drinks are ordered and there's a good game going on up stairs," cried one, but the man only shook his head and quietly said:

"I don't think I'll play today. Goodby, boys. I'm going home on the 5 o'clock train."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Food, undigested, is poison. Digested, it is life and strength. Millions of us suffer from indigestion, but we often don't know it. We think it is something else. Even doctors often mistake the symptoms.

Pale, thin people, who are overworked, who need strength, who seem in want of proper food, should take Shaker Digestive Cordial. It is astonishing what food will do, when properly digested.

It will make you strong, revive you, refresh you, sustain you, make you fat, restore your color, make muscle, brain fibre, courage, endurance, energy; increase your power to throw off disease and keep you healthy and happy.

Indigestion does just the opposite, but indigestion can be cured and prevented with Shaker Digestive Cordial.

Sold by druggists. Trial bottle 10 cents.

"There is danger in delay."

Since 1861 I have been a great sufferer from catarrh. I tried Ely's Cream Balm and to all appearances am cured. Terrible headaches from which I had long suffered are gone.—W. J. Hitchcock, late Major U. S. Vol. and A. A. Gen., Buffalo, N. Y.

Ely's Cream Balm has completely cured me of catarrh when everything else failed. Many acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Alfred W. Stevens, Caldwell Ohio.

HERE'S GOLD TO BURN

PREDICTION THAT MERCUR WILL DWARF THE TRANSVAAL.

A Prospective Boom In the Yellow Metal In New Mexico, Utah and Colorado. May Cause Political Dissensions—A Rush Expected This Summer.

When Archbishop Chapelle of New Mexico, in an interview which he recently had with President Cleveland, was pleading that the administration, so far as it could properly do so, use its influence for the admission of *New Mexico* as a state, Mr. Cleveland said, "But if that is done there will be two more silver senators, just as you will observe Utah, which was admitted as a state, sent two senators to the senate who were committed to the free silver policy."

To this Archbishop Chapelle replied that, while it was possible that at the present time there might be a free silver sentiment, yet he was satisfied that the day would not be very long in coming before it was discovered that gold is the greater metal in New Mexico, Colorado and Utah, greater in the sense that the greater opportunities for realizing wealth were in gold rather than in silver mining in those states and territories.

The archbishop, speaking of this interview to The Press correspondent, said that he was satisfied that the development of gold mining in New Mexico, and from what he had heard from authoritative sources in Utah, would be so great in the course of a year or two as to cause the silver question to be completely overshadowed.

Most interesting and almost astonishing information brought to New York within a day or two from Utah suggests that the archbishop must have had abundant means of information upon which he based that statement. One of the ablest business men of the city sailed for England on Saturday that he might meet, by appointment, English capitalists whose interest has been aroused by reports which have been received from the mining experts who were sent to investigate the alleged important discoveries of gold in a district about 40 miles south of Salt Lake City.

As a result of these reports it seemed to be the desire of the English capitalists to invest and with a view of absolute control of that entire district. The New York business man who sailed, representing the owners, is Mr. Delamar, who is well known to all of those who have large interests invested in mining properties in the west.

It ought to be said, before making a brief summary of the extraordinary report as to the resources of this district, which was made, that no person should invest $1 in any speculative or other investment in this mining property. If the district is developed, as it is thought here it is likely to be, it will be developed along the lines followed by the owners of the South African gold mining property, and the experience which investors or those of speculative turn of mind have had with those properties ought to be a warning against any similar investment in those Utah properties.

But that there is an enormous amount of gold in that district and that it will be developed immediately are important pieces of news, especially at this time, in view of the relation which the silver interest is maintaining in connection with the politics of the day.

No particular mine will be spoken of in this report, and in what is said reference is had only to the district as a whole. It is probable that it will rival South Africa within the next year or two in its gold product, and those who are well informed say that as soon as the snow is off the ground there will probably be a rush to that district greatly exceeding that which followed the Cripple Creek discoveries in Colorado and greater than that which is now being directed to Alaska.

There is not a little excitement among those who are interested in gold mining in these reports which come from the Utah district. They are of the opinion that within a year the development of these enormous properties will cause political sentiment in Utah to change, so that, instead of being dominated by the silver influence, the people will be as earnestly for gold as are those of the eastern states.

The mineral wealth of this district was known to the Mormons, but for a long time most of the mining was of silver. That gold was there was known, but it existed in ore of such low grade that it was believed to be unprofitable to mine it. As long ago as 1871 the district was famous by reason of the development of the Sparrow Hawk and Last Chance mines. These produced in a little while over $1,000,000 worth of silver.

A little after the development of these mines there came one of those sensational and romantic stories of American mining life, caused by the discovery in a single pocket of an amount of silver, which, after being extracted, was assayed at $83,000. The mine in which this pocket was found was called the Carrie Steele mine, and the repute which followed that sensational discovery has caused that name to become traditional among the miners of the west.

But, as usually happens when rich pockets are discovered, there was little else to tempt the miners than the hope of finding another pocket as rich as that of the Carrie Steele mine. It was not found, and the impression was that this mining district had been exhausted. Every miner knew that there were immense deposits of gold in the district, but that it was of such low grade that it could not be worked profitably.

In 1891, after the district had been practically abandoned for more than ten years, mining engineers who had been in South Africa, and who for some reason had also gone over this Utah district, reported that the conditions there were almost identical with those in the South African mining country, and they expressed the opinion that if the process which had made the low grade ores of South Africa so profitable were used in this Utah district it would be found that its riches were greater than the almost fabulous output of the South African mines.

The geological formation in the Utah district is almost exactly similar to that of the Johannesburg district, in South Africa. A shaft recently sunk for 1,000 feet showed that, exactly as is the case with South Africa, the ore became richer and richer as the depth of the shaft became greater and greater.

But, like the South African ore, it was not of a kind which could be profitably handled excepting by the new cyanide process. That makes it possible to mine gold averaging not more than $4 a ton.

There is some difference of opinion as to the formation of the ore body in the Utah district, some of the experts thinking that it runs very much like coal veins, while others incline to the single blanket theory.

But there is no difference as to the enormity of the wealth in this district.

The estimate was made upon one of the mines that it has within its control over $500,000,000 of gold, and the opinions of the experts and miners is that no such gold mining district has ever been developed in the world as this tract, only an hour's ride south of Salt Lake City, will be found to be. The impression is that the deposits cover an area of about 150 square miles, and that, like the mines of the Johannesburg district, in South Africa, the deposits will be found to be richer and richer as the mines grow deeper and deeper.

It is the discovery of the cyanide process which makes the development of this mining district possible. The stamping mill or the smelting process would be too expensive, as it would be in South Africa. The impression among those who know is that during the summer there will be a very great rush to that district, and that within a year it will become a more famous mining camp and with a richer output than Cripple Creek.

An expert who has no personal interest in any of the mines said this morning that within two years he was satisfied the Mercur district of Utah would divide with Johannesburg the interest of the gold miners and bankers of the world.

Of course it is easy to see that if in Utah a district of 150 square miles is capable of producing wealth of $60,000,000 to $70,000,000 a year in gold, as these experts assert, it will be only a few years that the political relation of silver will be very different from what it is in that state at the present time.—Holland in Philadelphia Press.

NEW NEGRO EL DORADO.

Scheme to Colonize Them on the Irrigated Lands In Arizona.

A conference of colored men from various states was held at Washington recently for the purpose of founding a colony of colored people on the irrigated lands of Arizona. There were present representative colored men from the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and far southern states. Those who addressed the conference reviewed the outrages to which the negroes of the south are subjected, enumerated the hardships and privations that they have to endure and said that something must be done to better the status of the negro in the south and to make his life more secure. Speakers expressed the belief that the negro now had the opportunity of a lifetime by colonizing in Arizona. The country is rich in varied minerals, land and water are in abundance, and the possibilities of Arizona are beyond imagination.

According to Editor Lewis of The Colored American, it is not the purpose of those who are interested in the project to urge the wholesale emigration of negroes to the new El Dorado, but it is the intention or desire of the projectors to colonize gradually, and the colonists are to be trustworthy and industrious people who are desirous of bettering their condition. There is to be another conference within a day or two, when all the arrangements incident to the transportation of the first colonies will be determined upon. The colonists are to be located near Phenix, the capital of Arizona.—New York Sun.

A PECULIAR COMMISSION.

A Broker Gets an Order For a Wife and Two Husbands.

George A. Baker, a real estate broker of Delaware, O., has received a peculiar letter from August Lahmann, a well to do resident of Butler, Freestone county, Tex. The writer states that he lost his "good, brave wife on liver complaint" and desires Baker to look him up another. His own qualifications he sets forth as a "good business man, no drinker, smoker, chewer or gambler, good health, 5 feet 6 inches, weighs 145 pounds and is 54 years old."

He also states that he has six very good, lovely daughters, "all fine looking, straight built, not a blemish on either one," for the two older of whom he wants husbands. Only intelligent men, with some means, need apply.

Baker is offered a commission of 5 per cent on every thousand dollars which is represented by the man whom he may send to Texas to embrace this opportunity. Baker is acquainted with the man who makes him the novel proposition and is fully able to make good his representations. He has a ranch worth $30,000 and is engaged in a thriving business.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

As to Corbett and Maher.

It was learned yesterday from a reliable source that negotiations are under way to bring Jim Corbett and Peter Maher together in a limited round "go" before the Olympic Athletic club of San Francisco. It is said that the president of that organization desires to have the affair settled on May 1, but it is not likely that this date will be selected if the two men agree to come together, as Corbett's theatrical interests will hardly permit him to get into shape by that time.

Corbett gained his first laurels as a fighter at the Olympic Athletic club, and at one time was the club's instructor. He may, however, refuse to meet Maher there because he claims that the people of San Francisco, which is his home, have not been as loyal to him as befits his reputation as the one time champion of the world. After May 1 Corbett will not have very much to do, and he may consent to fight Maher then.—New York Sun.

Riley's All Right.

James Whitcomb Riley has entirely recovered from his recent illness. He says the stories of his sickness were greatly exaggerated, and he had no symptoms of brain fever. Mr. Riley has permanently retired from the lecture platform and says that no inducements can be made to cause his return. He is enjoying a very large income from his books and is contented and happy doing such literary work as he likes and when he pleases, absolutely his own master.—Chicago Times-Herald.

'Twas New to Them.

The appearance of a dock tailed horse on the streets of Lewiston, Ida., a week or so ago created quite a wave of excitement through the town. It was the first time such a curious thing had been seen there and the new fangled eastern innovation was subject for comment in several newspapers in that region.

Her Many Mansions.

Fortunate Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont! She is now the largest property holder in Newport and the possessor of more magnificent mansions than she can know what to do with. As Josh Billings remarks, "Them as has, gits."—Boston Herald.

Explained at Last.

The price of wire has gone up, probably in sympathy with the increased political activity.—Chicago Tribune.

OBLIGING THE COLONEL.

They Missed It the First Time, but Were Willing to Try Again.

There wasn't any particular excitement over the hanging of the man pointed out and arrested at Big Bend as the chap who stole a pack mule from Colonel White's camp, over on Fish river. One of White's men, who was over after bacon, happened to meet the stranger, and he went to Jim Redfern, president of the vigilance committee, and said:

"Jim, is it a good day for a hangin?"

"Waal, tolerably fa'r," replied Jim.

"The cuss who stole our pack mewl is down in the tin front saloon."

"I see. And you want him hung?"

"I don't keer no great about it myself, but I reckon the colonel would be pleased."

"I am willin to obleege Colonel White, as he's a good friend of mine, but do you think the critter down thar' has any objeckshuns to bein hung?"

"He don't look like a man who'd kick about it. 'Pears more like a critter who'd be glad to be off the airth."

"Waal, we'll take chances on him," said Jim, and we went to his shanty and got a rope and asked eight or ten of the boys to go along. When the crowd reached the tin front saloon, the stranger was just coming out.

"Say, we want you," remarked Redfern.

"What fur?"

"Goin to hang you."

"Cause why?"

"Fur stealin Colonel White's pack mewl."

"Waal, fire away!"

He was escorted to a tree whereon a dozen or more men had been duly hanged and lifted upon an empty whisky barrel and the noose placed over his neck.

"Want to say anything?" asked Jim as all was ready.

"Nuthin 'tall."

"Then let 'er go!"

An hour later White's man, who had started for home, returned to say to Mr. Redfern:

"Look-a-yere! That feller didn't steal our mewl."

"No?"

"They got the feller and the mewl over at Clay City and hung him. I thought this was the feller, but I must hev bin mistook."

"I see. Waal, he's bin hung and buried, and we can't help him any. We'll jest let the next one off to even up things. My compliments to the colonel and tell him I shall always stand ready to obleege."—Detroit Free Press.

COLORS OF DIAMONDS.

The Sparklers Vary Widely In Hue and In Their Value.

Diamonds vary widely in hue; the purest are perfectly colorless and transparent, but they are found in almost every color of the spectrum, the commonest being white, yellow or brown, yellowish green, bottle green and rarely rose red, blue or black, says The Jeweler. Next to the yellowish greenish, yellow diamonds are the most numerous. The black are very rare, and when the diamond is between the brown and the black its transparency entirely disappears or is seen only at the angles. Perfectly colorless diamonds come from the mines of India, Brazil, the Cape and Australia. Perhaps about 10 per cent of the crystals which come into the market are of a fair color, with a flaw or spot of color, and the remainder are off colored, called second quality or bywater. Nearly one-half are only bort.

Colored diamonds exhibit their luster and clearness best when cut, especially the yellow, which by artificial light are very brilliant. Stones either perfectly colorless or having decided tints of rose red, green or blue are most highly prized. Fine cinnamon and salmon tints or brown, black or yellow stones are also esteemed. If flawless and without tint of any kind, they are termed "first water." If they possess a steely blue color, at times almost opalescent, they are called blue white. Such are usually Brazilian stones. Exceptionally perfect stones are termed gems, and for such there is no fixed value, the price depending on their purity, perfection, brilliancy and freedom from flaws. It is impossible to estimate the value of a diamond by its weight alone, as color, brilliancy, cut and general perfection must all be taken into account. Of two stones, both flawless and weighing ten carats each, one may be worth $600 and the other $12,000. Exceptional stones often bring special prices, whereas off colored or imperfect stones sell at from $30 to $75 a carat regardless of their size.

JOHN'S EYES CAN'T BE BEATEN.

He Has No Difficulty In Telling Time by a Town Clock Two Miles Away.

John Bush, a sailor on the small coastwise schooner Caroline, that recently lay near the Jersey shore, south of Jersey City, probably has the keenest sight of any man in America.

He is a small, spindle legged man, very dark skinned, and his eyes are the blackest of black. His parents would not likely recognize him by the name of John Bush, for that is contraction of John the Bushman, as John is a native born Bushman. Twelve years ago he shipped from Cape Town as a sailor on a British merchantman and has since followed the sea.

While the little schooner lay off the Jersey shore, when John wanted to know the time of day, he would glance at the tower clock on the New York Produce Exchange building, two miles away, and he had no more trouble in telling the hour than did the skeptical spectator beside him, who tested John's accuracy by his own watch.

"That's easy for a Bushman," said John. "We haven't white men's eyes. We think you people are blind if you want to see a long way, but your eyes are good for what is near. My people can see far, far away, because we have to and were born that way for many years. We must see away off, or there would be no Bushmen, for there are many wild beasts in Africa, and our people are not big or strong and have not had guns. They must know danger in time, so as to get away. They watch and watch for hundreds of years, and so their eyes get to be very strong and very good for things far away. And then we don't use our eyes as much or spoil them by reading and fine work, as you do."—New York Herald.

The Race Won by Amertas the Spartan.

The contestants bent over the limestone threshold. The oil glistened upon their naked bodies. The sparrows chirped upon the crest of Kronos. Then the trumpet sounded, and the waiting line seemed fairly to leap forward. For an instant it stretched straight north and south across the stadion, then bent in graceful curves, then broke into fragments. Two men dashed foremost with great bounds. The people had found tongue now. "Pallas! Pallas! Athene!" "See, the Athenian is ahead! The Corinthian loses!" "No, not yet! He clings close to his heels! The rest are beaten!" "Kastor speed thee! Kastor! Kastor! See the Spartan!" He had shot like an arrow from the bow of runners, past the Corinthian, gaining upon the Athenian. "Gods, is there time?" The mountain seemed to reel beneath the swaying multitude. A mad roar ascended to scatter the very clouds. "Gods, he has him!" "He is close behind! He is up! He is by! He wins! Kastor! Kastor!" "It is the Olympiad of Amertas the Spartan!"

Slowly the uproar and excitement subsided. The victor was led away, and the faces of his friends were again as stern and impassive as before that single flash of delight which overcame even their trained stolidity.—Duffield Osborne in Scribner's.

He Trusts the Reporters.

Chauncey M. Depew knows newspaper reporters as well as any man, and here is what he truthfully says of them:

"Every profession has its code of honor. That code is always based upon confidence and trust. I see more reporters and oftener than any ten men in the universe. They breakfast, dine, sup and sleep with me, or, practically, that is what it amounts to. They come to me blue penciled at all hours of the day and night for a revelation which they must take back in some form or be discredited at the office. It is often a matter which it is important for me, in justice to the interests which I represent or the people who trust me, not to reveal, but when, as often happens, something can be said which will reach over the important crisis by a suggestion of facts and the situation can only be understood by a full explanation, the reporter hears in confidence the story and then the line drawn beyond which he must not go, and never has that confidence been misplaced nor the line overstepped."

A Missouri Curiosity.

In Nevada, Mo., a young catalpa tree, about 20 feet tall, is growing with a section of a coal stove grate firmly attached near its roots. The tree has grown through the bars of the grate from the seed, and, as it increased in diameter, the wood lopped over and under the bars, holding it as in a vise. The grate was lifted off the ground several inches as the growth of the tree progressed.

The word costermonger was originally costardmonger—that is to say, apple seller. Their noisy manners were commented upon in Queen Elizabeth's day. There are now over 30,000 costers in London.

"Go to the dickens" is a popular abbreviation and corruption of "go to the devilkins," or little devils.

The Gallery Gods.

Miss Marguerite Merington, the author of "Captain Letterblair," in a recent conversation on woman's sense of humor, said:

"If a woman playwright wishes to know if her wit ring true or false in her dramatic productions, she will not assemble a box party of congenial friends about her. Rather will she provide herself with a 50 cent ticket, turn her untoward steps to the dingy side entrance and wearily mount to the 'family circle,' where she will hear more genuine, ingenuous dramatic criticism in ten minutes than the parquet would supply in as many hours.

"I find the 'gallery gods' keenly appreciate wit of even a subtle nature. They rarely miss a good point and are sympathetic with all the emotional lines. Of this I am sure—the author who, on the first night, wins no applause for her play from the gallery need not be very hopeful of a long run, for a certain sense of humor is essential for success, and the gallery boys are bound to manifest their approval of a scene that is truly humorous as quickly as they will discountenance the least approach to sham or affectation. They are wonderful critics, those bright faced newsboys and their Bowery friends."—New York World.

SLEEPING BEAUTY.

THE STORY AS IT IS TOLD TO PERSIAN CHILDREN BY THEIR NURSES.

The King's Test to Aid Him In Choosing an Heir—The Adventures of Prince Akbar With the Goblin, the Witch and Three Doves—The Beautiful Princess.

A Persian woman of culture thus related the old legend of the "Sleeping Beauty" as an old household servant was wont to tell it to the children: Once upon a time there was a king who wished to appoint one of his three sons as his heir. He summoned his grand vizier into his presence so as to consult him on this important question. They decided to watch the princes for a year and judge them according to each one's conduct. One day at the beginning of the year the three proposed to go out hunting. After some time the eldest, Prince Abdullah, shot a lion, and, feeling tired, returned home. Prince Housen, the second, shot a bear, and as he was satisfied with his day's hunting, returned to the palace. The younger, Prince Akbar, spied a gazelle and pursued it. He was soon lost sight of. His followers, who, after waiting for a long time for their master and having looked everywhere for him, decided to return and tell his father the sad news.

The king was very much grieved at losing his youngest and dearest son. He sent many soldiers and men to search the grounds where the prince had been last seen, but without success, for nobody could find any trace of him, and at last the king gave up the idea in despair, feeling sure that he would never see his favorite child alive again. The prince, meanwhile, was running as fast as he could after the gazelle, till at last he arrived in front of a palace with an iron gate, over which the gazelle leaped and disappeared. He could not follow it there, so, being hot, tired and thirsty, he threw himself on the grass to rest a little. He noticed three doves perched on the gate (they were really fairies who had assumed that shape).

"Well!" said one, "that prince is doing a very foolish thing, lying down there. Perhaps he does not know this is the goblin's residence and that every Sunday morning the goblin takes a walk round his property and devours anybody he finds on it. He is certain to find that prince just near the gate."

"Well," said the second dove, "he can save his life very easily. He only has to go down that deep well, and when he gets to the bottom of it he will find himself in a dark room, where he will see an ugly old witch leaning over a kettle and half sitting on a chair. Without waking her, he must take the piece of glass which is under her left foot and break it, for it is the goblin's life. As soon as it is in pieces the goblin will expire. He must then attack the witch and kill her with his sword."

The prince rose from the grass, and, acting on the advice he had just heard, he very soon found the well and went down it by a circular path, but the lower he got the hotter it grew, till the poor prince began to feel giddy, sick and faint, though he kept on bravely and never thought of turning back. At last he found himself in the room, took the piece of glass without waking the horrible old witch, broke it into a hundred pieces, killed the witch and climbed out of the well and was surprised to find himself in a lovely garden, near another iron gate much bigger than the first, which he tried to open. As he could not do so he walked about the garden, in which was a large tank of running water, quenched his thirst at it and stretched himself under a tree, where he soon fell asleep. He awoke hearing the same doves speaking in the tree on a branch just over his head. The third one was speaking:

"If he wants to open this iron gate, he must try and do it with the point of his sword, and as soon as its doors fly open put his hand in his pocket and take out three gold coins, which he must throw into the mouth of the black serpent which will come out of the gate with its mouth open ready to eat the prince. If he can do this quickly, the serpent will die as soon as the money is in its mouth, and the prince will set free a lovely princess, but he will have to look for her."

Rising, the prince once more did as the doves had said. When his sword touched the gate, the doors flew open and the horrible black head of an enormous serpent came out, showing its fangs. The prince threw the money and the ugly reptile died. The prince soon found himself in another and much prettier garden, and, feeling hungry, looked about to see if he could find something to eat. Fruit there was in abundance, so, gathering up six splendid apples, he ate them and then walked up to the beautiful palace he saw in front of him. He went through many lovely rooms full of rare and costly things, each one more splendid than the last, but the prince felt depressed at the great silence, for not a living thing was to be heard.

At last he reached the second story, and, going into the last and handsomest room, he shortly became aware that a beautiful young lady was asleep on a low couch not far from where he was standing. He hesitatingly approached her to have a better view of her face and thought her so lovely that he stooped over her and kissed her. She opened her eyes and was surprised to find a young man near her and told him to go away as fast as he could, for this was the goblin's castle, and that either the goblin, the witch (his mother) or the black serpent would eat him. He told her his adventures and she told him hers.

When she was a child, she had been stolen from her father's kingdom, and many princes and young men had lost their lives in trying to save her and take her away from the goblin's castle. She thanked Prince Akbar very courteously for having freed her.

After living a few days with that lovely princess, the prince, finding he loved her very much indeed, asked her to become his wife. She consented. They then mounted on horseback to go back to the prince's father's kingdom, but, as the princess was afraid of their not being able to find their way back to the goblin's castle, which was theirs now, she loaded a horse with two bags full of lime and cut a hole in each bag, so that a trail of lime lay all along the way.

They soon arrived at the kingdom of the prince's father. The king was very happy to see his son again and also to see what a beautiful bride he had chosen. The prince told his father about all the adventures he had had. The year was now over, and after this happy wedding had been celebrated the king chose Prince Akbar as his heir. The prince now inhabits the goblin's castle, where his father occasionally visits him. And if any of you little sahibs and khanoums (gentlemen and ladies) wish to go and see him, you only have to find the goblin's castle, for the prince is very hospitable and will make you welcome.—Westminster Budget.

Mesmerizing a Cat.

One day not long ago a well known Lewiston physician attempted to mesmerize a cat. Several people dropped in to see the operation. The cat was put into a box in order that she would not run off, and a couple of looking glasses were moved slowly about in front of the feline eyes. All went well for a few minutes. The cat seemed surprised and straightened out its neck, then shut its eyes and seemed to be asleep. The doctor turned with a look of triumph to those about him, but before he could speak the cat "lit" out of the box and landed on top of the physician's head, where it proceeded to scratch right and left. After a tough struggle, during which the little animal seemed to be anxious to hold the vantage ground it had gained, the doctor shook it off into a corner.—Lewiston Journal.

Newfoundland's Wealth.

Here are some of the sources of Newfoundland's wealth: The money value of the crop of codfish and its products ranges from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000. Add another $2,000,000 of annual export values of other descriptions of fish and another $2,000,000 for metallic ores and other descriptions of merchandise.

"A very smooth article."

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BY THE BROOK.

O'er it slender osiers lean,
And its waters purl between.

Banks of moss where violets grow
And the wind breathes sweet and low.

Mid its rushes minnows hide
Or o'er silver shallow glide

Pausing oft as if to dream
Poised against the wavering stream

Here the birds light on the brink
Flash their dusty plumes and drink

There where deeper waters run
Broad leaved lilies take the sun

By this willow let us lie
It may chance that by and by,

If we watch and make no sound
While the midges murmur round,

We shall see him, unafraid,
Stumbling down the sun flecked glade

With his goat hoofs tearing through
Vines and blossoms wet with dew

We shall see his shaggy thighs,
His puffed cheeks and gloating eyes,

And his hairy pointed ears
Sharper grown with conches fears

We shall see him as he stands
And with swift and nimble hands

From the reed beds where they grow,
Pluck his pipes whereon to blow,

Notching each with eager skill
Tossing each aside until

From some slim and hollow shoot
He shall shape a pipe to suit

His wild fancy then the day
Shall grow humble to hear him play

Hist, behold you trembling bough!
It may be Pan cometh now
—James B Kenyon.

JACK CRAIG'S WIFE.

Sage Bar was excited Six horses were missing from Bill Hines drove Fifteen minutes after Bill had reported his loss at the bar a party had found the trail and ridden off toward the southwest Pursuit only as they were crossing a wet bit of land in a hollow Bill who led the party looked sharply at the hoof prints sunk deep in the soil and reined up quickly

Look at that shoe mark!" he exclaimed pointing down at the trail

By guns it's the easterner's hoss sh ol" ejaculated Sam Pike after an instant's scrutiny of the hoof prints among which were several larger than the rest and showing the clear impress of a shoe The others were those of unshod horses Then the party scanned the marks closely Then the men looked at each other with ugly frowns

"Well?" said Bill tentatively at last

No one answered for a moment Then Sam remarked "It looks bad for th easterner sure! Ther hain't any one got hoss shoes like them in th district 'cept him. I'm sorry 'f th' feller a put his head in a rope's end, boys But we'll have ter foller him up Who'll go back?"

A couple of the party volunteered The men separated Part of them moved forward on the trail The others turned their horses at right angles to the former line of march and loped on toward the easterner's cabin

The easterner otherwise Jack Craig of whom they had been speaking had been in sage Bar only a short time He was a tenderfoot out and out When he came to the Bar he brought his wife with him She was a bright pretty little woman, but they hardly knew her in the settlement Craig always had been reserved, and the two had kept by themselves in the little cabin which stood a mile or more away from town No Sage Bar had come to consider the pair a "queer lot" and to designate them as 'th' easterner an his wife,' which was intended to be anything but complimentary

When the trailing party reined up in front of Craig's cabin they found the object of their search sitting on a log before the door smoking From his dress, be spattered with mud it was evident that he had just returned from riding The party exchanged glances of understanding

Sam Pike came to the point at once "Craig," he said, 'yer wanted down ter th Bar!'

What's that?' demanded the easterner angrily

Yer wanted down ter th' Bar!" Sam repeated 'For hoss stealing" he added

Craig's face was aflame in the instant He sprang from his seat, throwing back his hand to his hip But the others had him covered and his hand dropped loosely by his side again It's a —— lie," he said, "an you know it!"

Just then a woman's figure appeared in the cabin doorway It was Craig's wife

What's the matter?' she questioned anxiously, seeing her husband's attitude

Craig spoke up quickly 'Go back, Dolly! They've got up a dirty story about me an want me to go to the Bar But I'll come back in a little while

Sam had a great fear of women's tongues and tears, and immediately ordered Craig to mount a horse which another man at a word secured from the stable near by The woman had looked on dumbly, seeming hardly to comprehend what was taking place, but as she saw her husband walk over toward the horse she ran to him and threw both arms about him, holding him tight to her He unclasped her arms gently after an instant and mounted the horse, and turning in the saddle waved his hand to her Then they rode away and after they had gone a piece Sam looked back and saw the woman still standing there, her hands loosely locked before her watching them with wide open eyes 'She's grit ter th' backbone," muttered that worthy and lashed his horse into a gallop

All Sage Bar crowded around the party when they drew rein in town, and there were some who would have strung Craig up upon the spot when Sam had told the story Sage Bar was in that stage of progress where horse stealing was a capital offense and a short shrift was granted to offenders But Sam's protest that nothing should be done until the Hines party returned was heeded, and the prisoner was put in an empty cabin, tied hand and foot, several of the men agreeing to stand guard The afternoon waned away, and evening came, and the Hines party did not make its appearance So Craig was given something to eat and then was fastened tightly once more, and the men rolled themselves up in their blankets in front of the cabin about 11 o'clock, leaving only Jo Stetson on guard

Stetson sat himself down on a stump and lit a pipe and with his rifle across his knees fell to thinking about some mavericks" he had branded that day Presently he imagined he heard a soft step from the prairie He raised his head and listened Just then the moon showed a rim beyond a sailing cloud and its light fell on a figure—a woman's figure—making its way toward the cabin Stetson rose to his feet, letting his rifle butt drop on the ground, and curiously surveyed the woman, who was close to him now It was the easterner's wife.

Is he in there?" she said, her voice trembling a bit

Yes," answered Stetson

Can I see him?" she asked "Only for a moment," she added

'Can't do it marm," said Stetson

For a moment she was quiet, looking longingly toward the cabin and clasping and unclasping her hands softly The man hoped she would go He had hated to say no, and he didn't know how long his determination to refuse would last 'But they say they're going to try him tomorrow, and I mayn't get another chance" She looked at him so sadly and yet so bravely withal that Stetson wavered and was lost

'For five minutes, then, no more!" he said, half repenting of his words the instant they were uttered

But he unlocked the cabin door for her and locked it behind her again Then he stood outside the door cursing himself Presently there was a rap from the inside of the cabin, and, much relieved, he undid the door, but he kept his finger on the hammer of his rifle as he stood aside to allow her to pass She came out quickly Stetson turned and bent to fasten the door. As he did so he felt a tiny ring of cold metal against his head and heard, in her voice, low words of entreaty

"Put up your hands and go to quickly!" The order was so distinctly pat and so emphatically backed up by the cold metal which Stetson knew only too well was the dangerous end of a revolver that he did not hesitate As he threw up his hands the door was pulled open from the inside and a man dashed out and melted in the darkness of the prairie A moment more and the hoof beats of a horse came back, sounding clear and sharp on the still air

The men who had been asleep till now awakened by the noise sleepily raised themselves on their elbows The woman had not moved the pistol from Stetson's head, but now she dropped the weapon quickly and started to run In an instant Stetson was after her, and wild at being outwitted had run her down and caught her before she had gone 50 yards As he grasped her by the shoulders the hoof beats were dying on the air, and the woman looked into her captor's face with an exultant smile

Stetson brought her back to the cabin and in a half shamed way told his story The woman was quiet and did not seem to hear what they said Despite their chagrin at having been worsted by a woman the men could not but admire her pluck and skill Then they argued as to what they should do with her, and finally decided to take her into town as soon as it was light They locked her in the cabin and then sat up and talked the rest of the night They felt that it would be useless to attempt to trail Craig in the dark and, to tell the truth they were just a bit fearful that the woman would escape them unless they kept a sharp lookout

When morning came, a big party set off in pursuit of Craig But they had scant hope of overtaking him with a horse under him and his many hours start The easterner's wife still remained locked in the cabin Sage Bar for once found itself nonplused Law and order had been reversed by a woman, and the town had the offender in custody But smoke and ponder as it might, Sage Bar was at a loss to know how to proceed All the laws of the settlement, unwritten though they were had sprung from an acute sense of frontier needs and referred to men There was an indefinable feeling among the Sage Bar solons that these laws could not be applied with propriety to women and so they talked much smoked and drank much more and did nothing

When the Hines party came in tired hungry and empty handed, no solution of the difficulty presented itself, and so with admirable judgment the town decided to free itself of further responsibility by setting the woman at liberty The easterner's wife was pale and evidently worn out when they brought her out of the cabin, but she said not a word when they told her she might go and walked off in the direction of her home with a smile, half of defiance, half of satisfaction That night the party which had gone in pursuit of Craig returned, having made a fruitless search

Two days later, just as Sage Bar was preparing its evening meal two men were seen riding over a swell from the north east Five horses were driven loosely before them When the men got nearer the town one of them was recognized as the easterner He was riding bareheaded, and beside him rode another, dark and swarthy, his arms bound to his sides, his horse led by Craig All Sage Bar assembled about the party while Craig told the story of how he had ridden away that night, had struck the trail of the horses, and following it had brought the Mexican thief to terms with a shot from his rifle and then came back And when he had done there were cheers for the easterner such as the town hadn't had a chance to relieve itself of for a long while and to this day there is not a man in Sage Bar but touches his stetson hat to the easterner's wife whom Jo Stetson declares is the sandiest little woman in the west! —Kansas City Times

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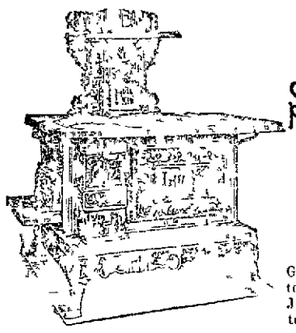

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